THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION OF GEORGIA

Sherman's Whereabouts a Mystery to the Rebels.

HIS ARMY IS EVERYWHERE.

Kilpatrick Engaged at Oconee Bridge on the 21st ult.

SLOCUM'S CORPS MOVES SOUTH TO JOIN HOWARD.

The Whole Army Supposed to be Moving Towards Macon—Governor Brown on the Shelf—An Ex-Officio Governor in His Stead—Bragg and Wade Hampton Reinforcing Augusta, Etc.

LOCUM'S CORPS LEAVES THE GEORGIA RAILROAD ON NOVEMBER 21, FOR EATONTON, GEORGIA.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 25.

We conversed with an intelligent gentleman who arrived last night by the passenger train up the Georgia Railroad. He informed us that on Monday, November 18, the Federals left the line of the Georgia road, going directly to Eatonton. The only Yankees who came to Greensboro were a few stragglers, who were captured. The trains ran up to Greensboro and Athens yesterday.

TRAINS RUNNING FROM AUGUSTA TO THE OCONEE RIVER.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 24.

The passenger train on the Georgia road went to the Oconee river yesterday. Gentlemen who left Sparta yesterday morning inform us that the report of the Yankees being at Powelton is incorrect, as our scouts report that there are no Yankees on this side of the Oconee river.

SLOCUM MOVING ACROSS TO THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 24.

The Federal column that left the line of the Georgia Railroad on last Sunday are reported to be eighteen miles below Greensboro, marching in the direction of the Central Railroad.

No movement has been made against Athens or Scull Shoals. Eighty Yankee prisoners have arrived at Athens, and one hundred more are expected.

PROBABLE FORMATION OF A JUNCTION AT MACON.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 24.

The column operating on the Georgia road kept the western side and struck out in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity.

THE CAVALRY MOVING ON SPARTA ON THE 21ST ULTIMO.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 25.

The latest reliable intelligence from the direction of Macon comes from our scouts sent out from Sparta. These scouts, who came in last evening, report that a body of from six hundred to one thousand Yankee cavalry had crossed the Oconee, and were moving slowly and nervously towards Sparta.

KILPATRICK REPORTED WHIPPED AT OCONEE BRIDGE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 25.

General Wayne has whipped Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division at the Oconee bridge, driving them headlong and in confusion. He telegraphs that he is perfectly able to take care of himself.

WAYNE'S FIGHT WITH KILPATRICK—HIS DEFENSIVE POSITION.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 23.

General Wayne having been pressed back by a superior force from Gordon, retired to Oconee station. At this point he was receiving reinforcements from the proper quarter. His position is an exceedingly strong one, being flanked on either side by impenetrable swamps, and only approachable by the narrow defile of the railroad. This pass is well protected by log forts and stockades, and will baffle the assault of heavy columns.

WAYNE AND WHEELER FORM A JUNCTION.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 25.

General Wheeler, with about ten thousand men, has crossed the Oconee and effected a junction with General Wayne. General Wayne has successfully defended the bridge over the Oconee river. On this road the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute, who fought under him, have acquitted themselves nobly.

The enemy have left General Wayne's front, and are supposed to have joined the main body.

There are no Yankees this side of the Oconee river.

SHERMAN NOT DISPOSED TO CROSS THE OCONEE RIVER.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 25.

The main body of the enemy is moving down the western side of the Oconee, and has shown no disposition thus far to attempt its passage.

SHERMAN REPORTED ACROSS THE OCONEE RIVER NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 23.

It is reported that the enemy had crossed the Oconee in force near Milledgeville. This rumor, however, is strenuously contradicted by other parties. Milledgeville is reported as burned.

THE INVADING ARMY REPORTED MAKING FOR THE ALTAMAHA RIVER.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 26.

There was a rumor in town last night that the main body of Sherman was progressing towards the Altamaha river. Another rumor stated that a body of the Federals was within sixteen miles of Sparta. We cannot vouch for the truth of either of these rumors. We merely give them as reported to us.

SHERMAN'S ARMY LOST.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 26.

The whereabouts of the main body of the Yankee army is involved in mystery, and there is not a military man in this city that can definitely locate them, in our opinion. We should not be like "Micawber," "waiting for something to turn up," but should "turn up something" ourselves.

SHERMAN'S WORK AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 23.

The Yankees have destroyed the State House, penitentiary, and hotel at Milledgeville, and made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the depot.

CAPTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX OF OUR MEN NEAR ATHENS, GA.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 23.

One hundred and forty-six Yankee prisoners were brought down last night from Athens. They were "gobbled up" by Graham's scouts, Texas Rangers, and squads of other commands.

OUR MEN REPORTED STRAGGLING—"BEAUTIFUL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSHWHACKING."

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 25.

One of the most encouraging features of the "invasion" is the fact, which we have from the most undoubted testimony, that hundreds of the enemy are straggling from their main bodies and searching for somebody to take them into custody. They are sprawling all about the country, and those who are not willing to surrender can be beautifully bushwhacked. Let all the old and young folks turn out and give the rascals a taste of Georgia State sovereignty.

The demoralization of our enemy is most providential for us, and ought to stiffen the backbone of the most timid amongst us.

The skies are brightening. Everything looks glorious; and ere long Mr. Sherman will get a lashing that he little dreamed of when he made his "On to the Gulf." The gulf of perdition be upon him!

Movements of the Rebels.

ANOTHER GEORGIA GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD—BROWN CUT OFF FROM THE ARMY—PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW EX-OFFICIO GOVERNOR.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, November 21, 1864.—I, His Excellency, Governor Joseph E. Brown, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, being cut off from communication with that portion of the State east of the Oconee river, by the interposition of a hostile army, it becomes my duty, as President of the Senate and ex-officio Governor during the disability of the Governor, to assume command of all that part of the State thus left without the jurisdiction of the Governor; and, as the prompt and faithful execution of the recent act of the Legislature, providing for a levy *en masse* of the arms-bearing people of the State, is of vital importance, I do therefore issue this order, revoking so much of Governor Brown's proclamation as provides for the reporting of all the troops raised under it to Major-General G. W. Smith, and do order that the men in all the counties east of the Oconee river (except such as may be already reported to Major-General Wayne) report immediately to me at this place, when arms and equipments will be issued by the proper officers.

2. The aids-de-camp in the districts east of the Oconee river will proceed at once to send to this place all men liable to service under the aforesaid act.

3. A medical board will be established at this place for the examination of all men when fitness for service may be considered by the aids-de-camp as doubtful.

4. The emergency is such that a delay even of a single day will in no case be permitted—all must be sent forward at once.

A. H. WRIGHT,
President of the Senate and ex officio Governor during the disability of Governor Brown.

REBEL GENERALS IN AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 23.

General Joseph E. Johnston is now in our city. General Beauregard is expected to-morrow.

Brigadier General Wright and staff, Brigadier-General Chesnut and staff, Brigadier-General Blanchard and staff, and Brigadier-General Gartrell and staff are at present in our city.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF THE CONFEDERACY A VAST MILITARY CAMP.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 24.

Augusta, a few days since the great commercial centre of the Confederacy, now has the appearance of a vast military camp. The stores are being closed, and their owners are shouldering their muskets. Our streets are enlivened with the sound of instrumental and martial music, and the tramp of soldiery. Everything betokens a united and determined purpose of resistance.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR—EVERYBODY INTO THE TRENCHES.

Every resident of the city of Augusta capable of bearing arms is hereby required to report himself to General Fry's headquarters, this day (Tuesday), by four o'clock P. M., ready for duty. Merchants, business men, and citizens of all classes, stripes, and all in our midst, of every age, capable of rendering service, are required to report, that they may be assigned to companies for the defense of our city against the enemy now rapidly approaching.

Let none hang back or falter in this hour of trial. Let our homes and hearthstones be the watchwords to summon our entire people to the rescue, and let him who would hesitate find no countenance or sympathy from any source. The crisis is upon us, the tocsin is sounded, and it behooves every man worthy of living or dying a freeman, to do his duty to himself, his country, his posterity, and his God.

R. H. MAY, Mayor.

AUGUSTA TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, November 23.

Of one thing at least our people may rest assured, and that is that Augusta will be defended to the last extremity. The force to make the defense stubborn and successful will be at hand, and are now gathering like the clans of Roderick Dhu. General Fry is progressing with most commendable energy, and General Wright's prompt action is above all praise. Let Georgians rally to the support of the authorities, and all will be well.

IMPRESSING NEGROES TO WORK ON THE AUGUSTA WORKS—FIVE THOUSAND NEGROES WANTED.

OFFICE OF IMPRESSMENT FOR DISTRICT OF AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA, Ga., November 24.—I am ordered by Brigadier General Fry to call on the patriotic planters of the counties of Richmond, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson, Glascock, Scriven, and Burke, also the district of Edgefield, S. C., to send forward all their able-bodied negro men to these headquarters to work on the fortifications around this city. This being done promptly the works will be impregnable to all Yankee armies.

A receipt and bond will be given for all negroes so surrendered, with valuation, and they will be well taken care of and returned to their owners in time for the planting season.

It is confidently hoped that all planters and citizens who may have negroes will act promptly in this matter, and the completion of the works will be speedily accomplished.

Planters will please send with their negroes such spades, shovels, axes, and picks as they have, and for which they will pay.

Planters will have the privilege of appointing their own overseers where they have squads of thirty or more negroes.

Overseers will be allowed three dollars per day, and rations and transportation.

C. L. SAYRE,
Major and Agent of Impressment District of Augusta.

Latest Union Accounts.

SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA, Sunday, November 27, 1864.—We are scarcely less excited here on the question of General Sherman's movement than the Rebels themselves, and we know that they are stirred as they never have been before at the boldness of his advance. The Savannah journals are not brought to us now until after they are two days old, for fear that we shall be too highly elated at the strait in which the Confederacy finds itself.

The last authentic information from the Rebels tells us that Sherman is advancing in three columns, with a force estimated at sixty thousand men, at least one-half of whom were cavalry and mounted infantry. The public buildings of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, have been burned, and the Legislature being in session at the time of Sherman's advance force entering the town, adjourned in confusion, some of the members saying as high as one thousand dollars for transportation a distance of eight miles. You will be able to form an idea of the reign of terror that now obtains in Georgia and South Carolina, from the files of newspapers which I forward. A levy *en masse* has been ordered, and Beauregard is in command of the troops.

There seems to be most perturbation because Sherman has shrouded his objective point in mystery, by sending out immense bands of mounted men to ravage the country on the flanks of his main columns. On Monday last he was at Gordon, with artillery, about fifteen miles from Milledgeville, and had fortified the Georgia Central Railroad between Gordon and Griswoldville, cutting off 2500 of our prisoners that were to have been brought up from Camp Sumter, at Andersonville.

To impede his progress, the bridges over the Oconee river have been destroyed and the country devastated in his front, so that he shall be unable to subsist upon it. The roads have been to a great extent rendered impassable by felled trees and pitfalls, and the Rebels claim that during the past three days the progress of the Union troops eastward has not exceeded six miles.

They also claim that their cavalry are picking up large numbers of our straggl rs, by dashing upon our rear and flanks. From all that I can learn, I believe Sherman's main body to be within 125 miles of Savannah, with nothing to oppose him save the militia and such other unorganized forces as the emergency has brought together, and that the chances of his reaching the seaboard are at present altogether in his favor.

Should he be delayed, by artificial obstructions of the road, long enough for Lee to detach a part of his army to confront him, Grant in that case would be able to drive the Rebels out of Virginia, and Sherman would doubtless find a mode of retreat from the heart of Rebeldom southwestwardly to Mobile. A tremendously bold game is in progress on the military chess-board, and it is easy to see that the enemy believe it to be in our favor.—*N. Y. Times.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

Congressmen Arriving.

Quite a number of Congressmen came in by this morning's train.

The Attorney-Generalship.

Various speculations are afloat respecting the Attorney-Generalship. The President desires to appoint a Border State man.

A Secret Draft.

A second draft has been made in several of the wards in this city. *The first thing now that a drafted man knows is that he is in the service of the United States. This is done to prevent absconding.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Henry J. Smith. Indictment for stealing letters from the United States mail, on the route between Manch Chunk and Jeanesville. Before reported. The evidence yesterday was merely corroborative of that which had been previously heard on behalf of the United States, tending to prove the fact that defendant had frequently been seen to throw fragments of paper from the door of the mail car, some of which, upon being picked up, proved to be parts of letters in course of transmission by mail. The defense set up was good character, which was abundantly proven.

The case was this morning given to the jury, after speeches by counsel, and the charge of the Court. The verdict had not been rendered when our report closed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—Trial of Walton for the murder of Mayberry.—The evidence in this case closed yesterday afternoon. Messrs. F. C. Brewster and Walter J. Budd addressed the court and jury for the prisoner, and at noon William B. Mann, District Attorney, was speaking for the Commonwealth.

VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Prettiest Fight of the War.

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE REBELS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER AMONG THEM.

Their Loss Estimated at Seven Thousand.

FROM MIDDLE SECTION OF NASHVILLE, Thursday, December 1.—General Schofield yesterday fought one of the *prettiest* fights of the war, resulting most disastrously to the Rebels, with little loss to ourselves. After three days' skirmishing the Rebels crowded our first line of works yesterday afternoon, and at 4 P. M. made a most desperate attack on our right and centre, forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river in an open field in the Cumberland pike, which ran through the centre of the field.

At least half the Rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre, and came down viciously on Wagner's Division, which, after desperate fighting, fell back, and Wagner's Reserve Division of Frank Cheatham's Corps got inside our works and captured two guns. Our centre was not broken, however, and better still, General Wagner successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and drove the division over the breastworks, capturing one entire brigade and its commander.

At 5 o'clock the desperate assaults ceased, with unabating vigor, the enemy having massed during a half hour, several attempts to break our centre.

The Union position was a magnificent one, and the results of these four days' work were magnificently grand.

All this while the Rebels had appeared in front of our right. The plan was to cross our centre and crush our right wing before dark. A portion of our infantry were engaged those portions of an hour firing on the Rebel columns, who stood their ground like madmen.

During every charge made on our right and centre, volleys of grape and canister were hurled into their lines, and only darkness prevented their sacrifice being more awful. It is said that no canister shot was used by the Rebels during that day, but fired shot and shell.

After the first break of Wagner's Division and its recovery, our line never budged a step. All was quiet after 10 P. M. It was not only one of the prettiest but cleanest battles of the war. The excessive slaughter of the enemy was owing to our wholesale use of canister and grape, and our selection of the ground.

The battle was fought in an open field, with no trees or undergrowth, or other interruption. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded approximates 7000, and we have over 1200 prisoners, and one General officer and several field officers. The Colonel of the 15th Mississippi, a Northern man, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner. Four-fifths of his regiment were killed, wounded, and captured. Our loss does not reach a thousand.

General Bradley, of Illinois, while gallantly leading his troops, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Our loss in field officers is very small. Our troops behaved handsomely. Schofield commanded on the field; Stanley on the right, and Cox on the left. General Stanley was wounded slightly in the neck, but remained on the field, and is all right to-day.

I have told you all along the programme of General Thomas would electrify you, and this is but the prologue of the battle to come off.

After our dead, wounded, and prisoners were cared for, our army fell back to this point, and are in line of battle while I write. Up to this time, 3 P. M., the enemy has not made his appearance. The 3d Corps of Veterans are in readiness, and a battle is expected before daylight to-morrow. All Government work is suspended, and all are under arms, from General Donaldson down to the unscientific laborers.

The falling back of our troops was accomplished at 8 o'clock this morning, and bridges burned across Harpeth river to retard the transportation of Rebel supplies. The cavalry was handled prettily by General Wilson, between Spring Hill and Triune.

A. J. Smith's Corps is in line of battle, and the situation is particularly grand. Forts Negley, Morton, Cairo, and Houston, are alive and the infantry movements perfectly satisfactory. Something must immediately transpire, as General Thomas is ready to strike, no matter how the Rebels move.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EVACUATION OF PULASKI.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., November 26.—For some days previous to the evacuation of Pulaski, Forrest's Cavalry had been operating on our flanks, while the main force of Hood's army was pressing on us in front.

On the 22d and 23d, Garrard's Cavalry skirmished pretty sharply with Forrest, General Hatch, who had command on the left flank, gradually falling back all the time, so as to cover Columbia. On the afternoon of the 23d, Colonel Capron became hotly engaged at Mount Pleasant, some eleven miles southwest of Columbia, and after a stubborn resistance steadily fell back.

His object was to resist Forrest's advance until our infantry would reach Columbia. On the morning of Wednesday the infantry evacuated Pulaski and fell back on Columbia, about thirty miles distant. We had previously shipped off all our supplies, stores, and ammunition, so that Hood had nothing but the bare, deserted city to gloat over.

CONCENTRATION AT COLUMBIA.

About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, November 24, our advance, under General Cox, commanding 23d Army Corps, arrived in Columbia just in time to support Colonel Capron, who, gradually retiring as I have described, was now so hard pressed that he could not hold out much longer against the superior numbers that pressed on him.

General Cox's timely arrival prevented the town from falling into the enemy's hands, for Forrest, having driven our cavalry through Mount Pleasant and captured a squad of them, was pressing hard for Columbia. He followed us up as far as Little Bigby creek, within four miles of the town.

On Friday, the skirmishing was renewed. The Rebels got possession of a large brick house on the Mount Pleasant pike. Here there was a sharp fight for some time, our men trying to dislodge them, which they ultimately succeeded in doing.

THE BATTLE AT COLUMBIA.

Our troops had now taken position about a mile in front of Columbia, Wood's Division of the 4th Corps and Cox's Division of the 23d Corps taking up the front line, their right flank extending to within about a mile of Duck river. The rest of the troops occupied the hills and an echelon line between the town and Duck river.

Early on Saturday morning the enemy's dismounted cavalry vigorously attacked our lines, first striking Henderson's Brigade, of Cox's Division. They drove in our pickets at some points, but were kept at bay by our heavy line of skirmishers. The enemy opened several batteries, sending shells into the town. Our batteries replied, and a sharp cannonade was kept up all the forenoon.

The skirmishing continued all day, Forrest all the time wedging for Duck river, which he reached in the forenoon and crossed over some of his cavalry. Meantime some of Forrest's dismounted infantry kept up a sharp skirmish fire along our front, while Hood's main army was wheeling on our left flank in an easterly direction.

These flank movements will compel us to evacuate Columbia, which will be done, I expect, to-night.

Our losses during the three days' operations in killed and wounded will not exceed one hundred and fifty. Captain Green, 49th Ohio, Inspector of the 1st Brigade, was shot through the bowels. He is the only officer of whom I have heard killed.

General Schofield is in command of the troops in the field. General Thomas is still at Nashville. All our supplies, stores, sick and wounded, have been sent to Nashville.

Several of the inhabitants have also left. We have some three or four hundred contrabands hanging on to the army. These have followed us on our move from Pulaski to Columbia.

—Mrs. Stephen Barry, of Machias, Maine, cried out in her sleep, one night last week, that some one had cut her throat. She was covered with blood, and on examination it was found that a rat had bitten the side of her neck and ear severely. The animal also attacked a child in an adjoining room.

THIRD EDITION

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Citizens Enrolled for Home Protection.

THE FEDERAL FORCES ABOUT TO MOVE.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The steamer *Melville*, from Port Royal, with dates to the 27th inst., has arrived.

On the 26th General Foster issued orders for all the citizens to be enrolled and report for duty on the 27th. They were to be formed into companies for home protection. The United States forces were to move immediately, their destination being unknown.

The *Melville* also reports that after leaving Port Royal, at about 9 o'clock P. M., heavy and quick firing was heard, but could not tell the meaning.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, December 1.—The steamer *Lucy* has arrived, with New Orleans advices to the evening of the 25th ult.

The east wing of the State Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, was burned on the night of the 23d ult., in consequence of the carelessness of contrabands quartered in the building. One hundred and forty mules, fifty horses, and seventy-five sets of harness belonging to the Government, were consumed, which, with the building, involves a loss of $75,000.

Nothing doing in cotton. Sugar, 10½c. for good common; 20@20½c. old logs yellow, clarified, 21c.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 2.—The steamer *Evening Star* has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 26th ult.

A fire occurred at Baton Rouge on the 23d ult., destroying a large building used as a Government stable. Over seventy thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed, consisting of mules, horses, and harness.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Flour has advanced 5@10c. Sales at $7.65@8.25 for State; $8 10@8.75 for Ohio; and $8.80@9.25 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c. Sales 30,000 bushels at $2.70@2.75 for Chicago spring; 10,000 bushels at $2.91 for No. 2 Milwaukee; sales of 15,000 bushels at $3.01@3.05. Corn firm. Sales of 25,000 bushels at $1.42@1.43. Oats dull. Whisky firm at $1.72.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M. 46. NOON, 49½. ONE P. M. 50. WIND, N. N. E.

FUNERAL OF AN OLD MASON.—The funeral of Joseph McMullin, aged 87 years, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 610 N. Twelfth street. The deceased has been a Mason for sixty odd years; and his connection with the order dates further back than any other member in the United States. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and at the time the old drawbridge was in existence, where Dock street now is, he was extensively engaged in the West India trade. For his age he was remarkably active; and only a week or two previous to his death, started with some friends on a gunning tour. His funeral, yesterday, was largely attended by members of the Masonic Order, and a large host of personal friends. Rev. John Chambers officiated on the occasion.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—This morning three young men, giving the names of John Davis, William H. Patterson, and John Martin, were arraigned before Alderman Welding upon the charge of picking the pocket of General William M. Reilly. It seems that Mr. Reilly was passing by the Post Office, when he was accosted by the three scamps. One of them, Martin, seized him by the hand and exclaimed, "Why how do you do? how have you been?" Mr. Reilly looked astonished, and said to his would-be friend, "Sir, you certainly must be mistaken." "Oh, not at all, sir; I knew you well while in the dry goods business." While Martin still held Reilly by the hands, his confederates rifled his pocket of a pocket-book. Mr. Reilly released himself, and after proceeding a short distance, discovered his loss. He turned and seized hold of two of the scamps, while a citizen took hold of the third. Martin had in the meantime passed the pocket-book to Davis, who endeavored to throw it through a grate in the pavement. The pocket-book lodged and was picked up. Davis, when searched, also had a heavily-loaded revolver in his possession. The three thieves were committed to prison.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—Between four and five o'clock this morning the establishment of Mr. Patrick Dougherty, at Gray's Ferry Road, below South street, was entered by a burglar, who bored through the door by means of a brace and bit. Mr. Dougherty heard the noise, and, upon coming down stairs, discovered that the thief had left, taking with him a box of tobacco, several boxes of cigars, a few bottles of liquor, and five dollars in money. The brace and bit used in effecting an entrance were left behind. An alarm was immediately given, and officers McKenney and Vaughan started in pursuit of the robber. They traced him to the Schuylkill front, where he was arrested while he was in the act of burying his plunder on one of the wharves. The stolen property was all recovered, and the robber sent to prison by Alderman Patchel. He gave the name of Harley, and is one of the notorious gang of Schuylkill Rangers, who are at the present engaged in thieving and bounty-jumping.

SHOPLIFTING.—A neat and respectable-looking female, giving the name of Mary Mullin, was arraigned before Alderman Welding yesterday, charged with shoplifting. She went into a store at the corner of Eighth and Arch streets, and while bargaining with one of the lady attendants, managed to slip a lace collar into a basket which she was carrying. The loss was discovered, and communicated to the proprietor of the store. As the accused was leaving the premises, the end of the collar was noticed hanging out of the basket, she was immediately arrested and brought back. Her basket was searched, and in it was also found a card of glass buttons, which had been purloined from the same place, but had not been missed. The fair thief was committed to answer.

FALSE PRETENSE CASE.—This morning B. M. Hicks, of Madison county, New Jersey, the captain of a canal-boat, was arraigned before Alderman Welding upon the charge of obtaining $120 under false pretenses. The accused had a cargo of powder which he was to deliver at the New York Navy Yard and receive for the same $120. He induced a friend to advance him that amount on condition that the money he was to receive in New York should be retained there and paid to the party who made him the loan. Upon delivering his cargo he drew the $120 and refused to pay it over as agreed upon. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was committed to answer.

VERY OBLIGING THIEVES.—A French gentleman recently had his pocket picked at one of the Concert Saloons of this city. He lost a portemonnaie containing a small sum of money, and two checks, the payment of which was stopped. A few days after the theft he received a note, worded as follows:—

"Dear Sir:—We return you your two checks, which we do not want, as they might disagreeably involve us—your prompt action in regard to them having been a little too quick for us. Enclosed please also find two tickets for the same concert saloon. Visit it once more with your friend, but bring more money in your pockets than you had the last time. We don't like such small jobs.

"Yours, &c., PICKPOCKETS."

APPOINTMENT.—The recent frauds and robberies at the Philadelphia Navy Yard have resulted in the appointment of a detective at that place. The appointment has been conferred upon William Russell, for many years connected with the detective department of the city police.

THE TAX RATE.—Both branches of City Councils have agreed in fixing the tax rate for 1865 at $2.50 on the $100.

DINNER TO HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—Last evening a complimentary dinner was given to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at the Assembly Building. Among the distinguished guests present were Morton McMichael, Esq., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neil, and Hon. Leonard Myers.

Mr. Colfax was introduced by Mr. President McMichael, at half past eleven o'clock. Nine cheers were given the honorable gentleman, after which he responded in a speech of great power and eloquence. He thanked the President for the kind remarks he made respecting him, but more particularly for those in reference to this great and noble State of Indiana; and he did not know that he had ever heard a better speech than perhaps the one made by the people of Philadelphia at the election in October, when they spoke with the tongue of lightning that Philadelphia had given 8000 majority for the Union, and that four Congressmen had been re-elected.

The honorable speaker then gave a rapid glance at the effects of the election in November, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln for four years more. He took up the various points that were acted upon by the people in their majesty. It was decided the war was not a failure, and that it must be prosecuted with energy; that the Union framed by our fathers must be maintained; that no alien flag should float in any part of the country; that slavery, the mother of this war, must be put down.

He hoped that in the course of a few weeks an opportunity would be given the minority to test their sincerity; that the slavery question lacked only eleven votes at the last session of the constitutional majority (two-thirds vote); that since that period the people have spoken, and forty-one districts represented in the last Congress by gentlemen who voted no had returned others who would vote aye. This is the verdict of the great American people. If the minority are sincere, then the pathway to peace is made easy. Mr. Colfax, in the concluding part of his remarks, paid a glowing tribute to General Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, and others, the army and navy, and finally concluded by giving the patriotic maxim:—"The Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

His remarks were received throughout with the greatest applause.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—This institution was founded in the year 1752, since which period 75,570 patients have been relieved, of whom 45,488 were supported partially or wholly at the expense of the institution. These benefits have been conferred without regard to birthplace, as may be seen from the following:—In the last ten years there were admitted 6870 natives of the United States, 7328 of Ireland, and 3254 of other countries, making 10,380 foreign born against 6870 of our own people, or a majority of 3510 of the former.

In the year ending April, 1854, the number of non-paying patients under treatment, exclusive of those who paid a nominal board, was 706; while for the corresponding year of 1864 it was 1414, or nearly double—a large proportion of this increase being due to the numerous cases of accidental injury, which are so much more frequent than formerly, and more protracted and expensive in the treatment.

The expenditures for the former year were $15,16?.20; for the latter year they amounted to $39,643.68, or considerably more than twice as much.

The endowment, therefore, which may have answered tolerably well ten years ago, is manifestly far short of what is absolutely necessary now to save the hospital from failing to perform its ordinary duty after an eventful history of more than a century's duration, in the course of which it has always stood first of its kind in importance to the Commonwealth as in age and in the affections of our citizens. It is to avert this misfortune—to enable the struggling institution to advance with renewed energy in its high career of usefulness and mercy, that the managers appeal to the benevolent public for assistance to help the sick and needy.

PRISON STATISTICS.—At the Philadelphia County Prison at the present time there are no less than six convicts under sentence of death, one of whom, James Ford, a colored man, has been in confinement over thirteen years. The others are William N. West, convicted of the murder of his wife in 1856; John Kilpatrick, convicted of murder, by stabbing, about six years ago; James Miller, convicted of the murder of a German, by drowning him in Gunner's run, perpetrated about 1852; Patrick Farrigan, convicted of the murder of a man named Williamson, by stabbing, in 1862; and Jeremiah Dixie, colored, convicted of the murder of Peter Miller, by cutting his throat with a razor, in 1861 or 1862. These convicts are all kept at work, an act of Assembly having been passed authorizing the Inspectors to put convicts to work after the expiration of six months from the time the death sentence has been passed upon them. In the thirteen years that have transpired since the sentence of Ford, the convict longest in confinement at the County Prison, there have been but two executions, that of Peter Madlox, colored, and Thomas Armstrong. Within the same period, Caple and Emmos, who were under sentence, were pardoned; also Robert Thompson. As it is not at all probable that any of those now under sentence of death will be executed, the facts given show but two executions out of nine convictions, in all of which sentence of death was passed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The name of the lad who was so horribly mangled and torn by a dog at Gloucester, from the effects of which he died, as stated in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, was Henry Quicksall, aged nine years. The beast was of the bloodhound species, and was a most ferocious animal, a terror to the whole neighborhood. It seems that the dog, a day or two previous, had been driven off the premises of Mr. Quicksall by his son, having mangled a number of chickens. Young Quicksall, while out on a lot a short distance from home, was attacked by the animal, who seemed not to have forgotten the treatment he had received. Both ears were torn off the boy, and the scalp horribly lacerated. He would have been killed on the spot, had it not been for another dog belonging to Mr. Quicksall, which ran to the assistance of the boy, and succeeded in engaging the beast in a fight. A number of workmen in the vicinity rushed to the spot, when the dog also showed fight to them. The owner of the animal has been prosecuted.

PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK.—During the past summer the Philadelphia Skating Park, at Thirty-first and Walnut streets, has been beautifully improved. More ground has been enclosed, and the pond now embraces an area of twelve acres, all of which is fenced in, and made strictly private. A plank walk has been laid from Market street to the park gate. A new building 26 by 100 feet has been erected, 75 feet of which is intended for a ladies' reception room, also a cloak and retiring room. A gentlemen's room and restaurant, together with a large space for private carriages has been fitted up.

PERSONAL.—Master Midshipman Theddeus Lincoln, son of the President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday, and last evening visited the New Chesnut Street Theatre, where his uniform, and rollicksome yet genteel manners, attracted general attention. Midshipman Lincoln is *en route* for the U. S. Naval School at Portland, where he is a student.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The additional building erected for the use of the Northern Home for Friendless Children is specially appropriated as a temporary asylum for the children of those in the army and navy who have fallen in the present war, until a permanent Home can be established for them by the State of Pennsylvania. Of those in the Home at the time the last report was made, 591 were children of soldiers.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 26 men, of whom 3 were enlisted for four years, 2 for two years, and 10 for one year. They were credited as follows:—First Ward, 7; Second Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 1; Fifteenth Ward, 10; Twentieth Ward, 5; Twenty-fifth Ward, 1; Twenty-sixth Ward, 1.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Evans was held in $800 bail by Alderman Godbou yesterday, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house, at No. 16 S. Sixteenth street. The complaint was made by a female who resided with the defendant.

WIFE BEATING.—This morning William Mullison was committed by Alderman Toland, to answer the charge of beating his wife. Mullison has just got out of prison.

PROMOTION.—Lieutenant William H. West, U. S. N., has been promoted to be a lieutenant-commander. He is now in command of the *Donegal* supply steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—J. H. Hart, residing at No 920 N. Eleventh street, was killed yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Two carters were arrested yesterday in the Fifteenth Ward, for violation of the ordinance which prohibits the dumping of coal on the pavement.

HEAVY CONTRACTS.—The following large contracts were noted yesterday from the Army Equipage Office in this city, by Colonel ISHMAN BROOKE:—

J. B. Hughes, 250,000 yards ¾ sky blue kersey, army standard, at $1.63.

W. C. Houston, 1,000,000 yards ¾ sky blue kersey, army standard, at $1.63.

S. W. Cattell, 100,000 yards ¾ sky blue kersey, army standard, at $1.63.

W. A. Howell, 50,000 great coats, foot, army standard, at $12.90.

H. O. Scott, Philadelphia, 50,000 yards ¾ dark blue flannel, at 35½ cents; 50,000 yards at $1.02½; 50,000 yards at $1.05.

Lewis, Boardman & Wharton, Philadelphia, 150,000 yards dark blue flannel, at 40c.

S. E. Sampson, Treasurer of Clinton Co., 5,000 pairs drawers, sample, at 44c.

Samuel Bradbury, Philadelphia, 11,000 yards brown flannel, at 65 cents.

Thomas T. Lea, agent, Philadelphia, 25,000 yards unbleached muslin, sample, at 40 cents.

Lewis, Boardman & Wharton, Philadelphia, 60,000 yards 4-4 unbleached muslin, sample, at 34 cents; 200,000 do. at 34½ cents; 200,000 yards heavy drilling at 51½ cents.

Jos. M. Tay, Agent, Philadelphia, 6000 yards drilling at 50 cents; 60,000 do. at 50 50-100.

A. L. Crain, Philadelphia, 18,000 yards unbleached muslin, sample, at 35 cents; 50,000 do. at 45 cents; 10,000 do. at 52½ cents; 200,000 do. at 51½ cents.

A. J. De Camp, Philadelphia, 20,000 yards bleached sheets at 37 cents.

J. A. Hill, Philadelphia, 10,000 yards black alpaca, sample, 30 cents.

H. Harkness, 2000 pounds thread, samples, 82 75 per pound.

H. P. Fry & Co., Philadelphia, 4000 yards drilling, sample, 47½ cents.

Charles F. Page, Philadelphia, 2?,?4 yards brown holland, sample, 20 cents.

Trotter, Simons & Co., Philadelphia, 18,000 yards drilling, sample, 55 cents.

Lewis, Boardman & Wharton, Philadelphia, 1800 pounds thread, sample, 82 25 per pound.

Maurice Rahn, Philadelphia, 10,000 pounds thread, sample, 82.60 per pound.

Boessmann Brothers & Co., 75 pieces blue flannins, $2? per piece; 300 collar belts and slides, at $2 81 each.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.—Yesterday a young man called at the residence of Lieutenant SAMUEL GOLDEY, of the police force, and immediately after introducing himself stated that he desired to give himself up. The officer questioned him as to what charges could be preferred against him and his reason for delivering himself up, but the visitor declined to give any definite answer, and merely stated that his name was EDWARD CANTWELL, and he desired to surrender himself into the hands of the officer. Lieutenant GOLDEY complied with his request and locked him up in the Union street Station house, where he now is. As

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to ensure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news of the brilliant success of General THOMAS at Franklin has been more than confirmed. The glad tidings contained in the first despatch giving the information have since been amply certified by that of General SCHOFIELD. At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the encounter between the forces of HOOD and THOMAS commenced, the result of which was the entire repulse of the enemy, their loss of between five and six thousand in killed and wounded, and one thousand taken prisoners, our loss being about one-tenth of their loss in killed, wounded, and captured. The news over which we rejoice, therefore, is neither equivocal nor ambiguous. It is clearly defined and positive, and we may congratulate ourselves, without the possibility of having our joy turned into mourning.

The victory at Franklin having been completed, General THOMAS retired from that town on Wednesday night, and the Federal forces took position and formed in line-of-battle three miles south of Nashville. The corps of Major-General A. J. SMITH reached there last night. To Nashville, then, in momentary expectation of a great battle, all eyes are at present turned. We have gained one great victory at Franklin. We are going to gain another at Nashville, for the premises of this initial triumph would seem to argue a logical train of triumphs.

All of this indicates that General HOOD, although severely injured in the recent affair, is still impelled by the desperation of his cause to take the offensive with what must certainly be a demoralized army. The threatening attitude of his army at present indicates a line of operations with an especial view to turn Nashville on the left—the movement we alluded to yesterday. We cannot see any prospect of success in such a movement, inasmuch as Gen. THOMAS has the advantage of striking HOOD in flank and rear; and whilst he (THOMAS) is perfectly secure in both flanks, as well as rear, the same cannot be affirmed of General HOOD, who, indeed, may be said to have no regular position, and seems to be aggressive only to make good his escape. Under the present phase of affairs in that region, we may look for a victory in a few days equally as magnificent as that at Franklin, and assuredly far more decisive in its results. Our readers should remember, too, that General A. J. SMITH has not yet thrown in his "right hand," which has so often grown weary in the carnival of death on the battle-field.

The *latest* from Georgia does not give us any full or precise accounts of General SHERMAN. The Mayor of Augusta has issued an exhortation to the people of that place, in which he exhorts them to be calm and self-relying. In the telegram which he received from General BRAXTON BRAGG, November 22, the latter informs him that he was to leave Wilmington, N. C., on that date, with reinforcements for Augusta. The order of Major-General WADE HAMPTON, of November 24, to the commanding officer at Augusta, is likewise significant. By it all men of Major-General HAMPTON'S command then in Georgia were ordered to rendezvous forthwith at Augusta, and those in South Carolina at Columbia, and await further orders. The Georgia papers are endeavoring to keep their readers in hopeful spirits. On Monday, November 21, the Federals are reported to have left the line of the Georgia road and to have gone directly to Eatonton, and up to last Saturday the opinion obtained that SHERMAN intended to fall upon Macon, and not press forward to the coast. Whilst we follow the movements of SHERMAN with intense interest, we cannot but hope that the results he is to achieve will be similar victories with that of General THOMAS at Franklin.

We are glad to notice, however, in our news of this morning, a diversion in favor of General SHERMAN. The Port Royal despatch states that General FOSTER had moved with his entire army. He has moved in a westerly direction, and will probably advance to the support of General SHERMAN. It is likely that one of the first things that FOSTER will do will be to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. But whatever may be the precise character of his manœuvres, we may feel certain they will prove successful.

THE "FLORIDA."

It is now pretty surely ascertained that this notorious pirate was sunk by one of those accidental collisions incident to our rivers and high seas. On the 19th ult., the transport steamer *Alliance* during the night ran into the *Florida*, injuring her seriously. The leak occasioned by her contact with the *Wachusett* in Bahia Bay was thereby largely increased; and Rear-Admiral PORTER, to prevent any further mishaps to the prize, ordered her to anchor off Newport News. But the leak, which now averaged eight inches per hour, was too much for the steam-pumps, which were constantly going, and which proved utterly inadequate to keep down the increasing gain of the sea. At a critical moment one of the steam-pumps gave out, and although the iron-clad *Atlanta* was signaled, and furnished men to assist in bailing, they were unable to check the rapid influx of water, and finally, finding all efforts to keep her afloat unavailing, Acting Master BAKER reluctantly abandoned the *Florida* to her fate, the water at dawn of the 20th having reached her berth-deck. At half-past seven o'clock in the morning she went down within a quarter of a mile of the spot where the noble old frigate *Cumberland* and her heroic crew found their resting place.

There is not the least evidence that she was purposely sunken, as has been intimated repeatedly by journals in the Rebel interest. When she came into Hampton Roads she leaked badly, and was in a most unseaworthy condition. It is absurd to suppose that the Government connived at any design which had for its object her destruction while under the national flag. The Government is too strong, too liberal, too wise, and too much resolved on justice to wink at anything which would impeach that justice, or tarnish the honor of the Republic. If it had determined, after a due investigation of the facts connected with her capture, to return the *Florida* to Bahia, it would have done so, without resorting to any dishonorable mode of getting rid of a vessel which has been a pest to the seas and an enemy to our commerce.

VOLUNTEERING.

The pleasantest way of serving one's country is to volunteer. To the service then are brought health, spirit, hardihood, all rendered more efficient in their unity by the free will with which they are offered. But the enthusiasm with which volunteering is begun inevitably dies out, in a measure. As a city we have done very much in this way, although the degree in which we are volunteering at present does not seem to preclude the necessity of a draft. No better reasons, no stronger inducements for volunteering ever existed than those which present themselves at present. Drafted or volunteer service, the bane and the antidote, are before the people, who have only to make their choice. Men are needed to clinch success.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF R CONSTRUCTION.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, the official organ of JEFFERSON DAVIS, publishes, with its editorial sanction, an article on "The Great Issue—Our Relations to It," from "the accomplished pen of a distinguished and popular citizen of Virginia." The "accomplished pen" commences its labors by writing a column of clap-trap of the first order—one of those excited effusions to "fire the Southern heart." We do not propose to review that part of the production. Its character may be defined by quoting a few of those words which are most popular with the author—"Independence," "Liberty," "Northern Despotism," and others of that genus. We will hasten over the preliminary prologue, and proceed to glance at the argumentative portion of the article. The importance which is attached to the sentiments it sets forth arise from the fact that the endorsement by the official organ of the *soi-disant* President is equivalent to an exposition of the Government's views on the subject of reconstruction.

Speaking of the causes which led to the secession of the Southern States, he assigns five reasons, viz.:—

"First. We *feared* exclusion from the Territories, in colonization and settlement.

"It has been *realized* in a law of total and eternal exclusion.

"Second. We *feared* abolition in the District of Columbia.

"It has been *realized* in a law for abolition, with inadequate compensation as to all, with none as to some slaveholders.

"Third. We *feared* ultimate abolition in the States.

"It has been *realized* in the infamous proclamation of the President, under law, for abolition in the 'disloyal' States."

It will be not ed that all the ground ever claimed by the advocates of Rebellion for their secession consisted of *anticipated* evils. No events which had occurred are presented by these Southern Molochs as their sympathizers in our midst have attempted to excuse their parricidal attack on the nation. They say, with the utmost coolness, that fears are sufficient occasions for war. No overt act has been committed at which they could take offense, but it was possible that such might in the future occur; therefore they deluged the land with blood, and turned our happy country into a desolate wilderness.

No further proof is needed, and they declare that the cause and occasion of this Rebellion is slavery. It is the corner-stone. Four out of five reasons for rebelling was human bondage.

They say that their anticipations were well founded. Their fears have indeed proved correct, but their fulfilment has been caused by the Rebellion in the South. Had it not been for the civil war which the defenders of slavery have waged against the constituted authorities of the land, no interference with the domestic institution of slavery would have occurred. However strongly the feelings of humanity in the Northern heart caused it to oppose slavery, yet the sense of obligation to law would have compelled the great mass of the loyal people to allow the "peculiar institution" to continue uninterrupted in its course of barbarity and tyranny. But by their acts have they caused the loss of their object. Freedom is vindicated, and they "must lie in the bed they have made."

We call particular attention to the third cause assigned, and its fulfilment. "It has been realized by the infamous proclamation *under law* for abolition in the 'disloyal' States." The expression "under law" is peculiar, and has a suggestive significance. It evidently means that this great act of our worthy Executive is, notwithstanding the emphatic denial by Northern sympathizers, acknowledged by the Rebels themselves to be according to law. What must be the sensations of the Copperhead, who has been working for the South in his invidious manner, to find that his principals repudiate his efforts, and acknowledge as legal that which he has so persistently attacked as a gross usurpation and unparalleled act of tyranny?

The remaining reasons need no further comment. Our remarks in the preceding apply to them. The weakness of the fifth is too palpable for refutation, and reflects no credit to the "accomplished pen" which framed it.

"Fourth. We *feared* an effort to equalize the white and black races—in attempt to excite insurrection.

"It has been *realized* in miscegenation; in the sending of black troops to subjugate us; in the enlistment of our own slaves to fight against us.

"Fifth. We *feared* that Northern power would become a foreign dominion to us, alien in its sympathy and strong in its antipathy, and that it would subject all our interests to its action, unchecked by practical limitation and unmodified by friendship.

"It has been *realized* in this war!"

After a long religious dissertation on the Northern church, he proceeds to review that important subject of reconstruction. He says:—"Can reconstruction destroy this element of antagonism? Does such a union promise unity, and peace and progress? Does it not threaten, nay, insure our utter destruction?" Having propounded these queries, the "accomplished pen," like the giant who erected straw men, stood them up, and then knocked them down again, proceeds to reply to his own questions, in his own manner, which is anything but a truthful one.

The "irrepressible conflict," ridiculed in 1857, is to-day enunciated by the South her elf 'The two systems, sectionally separated, cannot grow together; and in Union the growth of one or the other must cease. Hence, while the Union continued, the South was dwarfed by the side of its giant rival, and the progress of the one made the utter ruin of the other." Why, we ask, why should the South decrease and the North increase? She has a more delightful climate, richer soil, as fine a seacoast, and as broad and deep rivers as those from which the North has coined her unparalleled success. It is because of the weight of the incubus of slavery. We love the South, and desire to see her rise to her proper height; therefore we tear the nightmare from her, and let her arise renewed, regenerated, and disenthralled, a twin sister with the free North.

Reconstruction is declared impossible, but the reasons for such a decision are reserved for a future paper. When the "accomplished pen" again "spreads itself," we will call attention to its heavy production, and if its fruits are of sufficient importance we will review them; but as "Virginia's favorite son" does not possess any of the mental abilities of JEFFERSON or MADISON, the force of the succeeding portion of his review is hidden in the dark clouds of futurity.

INTERESTING TO STRAGGLERS.

It may sometimes have occurred to the most straggling of stragglers that the adoption of peculiar measures might be necessary to cure them of their proclivities. If any system should be adopted by which bounty-jumpers could be rendered true to their vows, however severely and unwelcomely it might fall upon honest men subject to draft, who might find themselves at the front before they knew it, it would at least teach these bounty-jumpers a lesson they would not easily forget. Drafts are unavoidable, and quotas must be filled, although there are more ways of filling them than one.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HYGIENIC COOK BOOK. By Mrs. Mattie M. Jones. New York: Miller & Browning, No. 15 Leight street.

In this book Mrs. Jones gives us a really useful little household companion, containing valuable recipes for making bread, pies, puddings, relishes, and soups, with directions for cooking vegetables, canning fruits, &c., &c. We especially recommend this little book, which may be had for a trifle from the publishers.

—Brigandage in the Roman States is growing more and more frequent. Lately a Signor Blasco, a wealthy candle manufacturer of Rome, and a friend of Garibaldi in the days gone by, was caught by a band of the rascals and killed, as a ransom and to their ransom laws, a short distance from Palestrina, almost in sight of the dome of St. Peter's.

MARRIED.

CATHERWOOD—CUMMINS.—On the 1st instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, JNO. H. CATHERWOOD to MARY E., daughter of B. R. Cummins, all of this city.

CLARK—WOOD.—On Wednesday, November 30th, 1864, in St. John's Church, Salem, N. J., by the Rev. Thomas F. Bishop, Dr. H. G. CLARK, of Woodbury, N. J., to Miss LUCY L., daughter of John S. Wood, of Cumberland county, N. J.

DIED

BARCLAY.—On the 1st of December, ESTHER, relict of the late John Barclay, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of J. L. Scelwagon, Germantown, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BRIGGS.—On the 1st instant, Mr. JOSEPH BRIGGS, sr., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Robert Briggs, No. 2148 S. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Darby road, West Philadelphia, on the 1st of December, of congestive fever, ANNIE C. WEBB, youngest daughter of Dr. S. W. and Anne B. Butler, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BECK.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. MARIA, wife of Henry Beck, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Vigilant Association, No. 8, and Daughters of Amity Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 935 Mellon street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DECAN.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. JANE M. DECAN, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 S. Ninth street, on Saturday afternoon, December 3d, at 2 o'clock.

DUNN.—December 1st, 1864, MINNIE, youngest daughter of Garrett and Margaret Dunn, in the 9th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 1001 Mount Vernon street, on Monday, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARLAN.—On the morning of the 1st instant, after a lingering illness, at her late residence, near Harrowgate, ANNA HARLAN daughter of the late Joshua Harlan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, No. 1020 Walnut street, on Seventh day next, December 3d, at 10 A. M.

HOLLINGSHEAD.—On the 30th ult., FRANCIS A. HOLLINGSHEAD, son of Mary S. and the late Charles E. Hollingshead, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 15 S. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Friday, December 2, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Westfield, Burlington county, N. J., from the house of James S. Atkins, No. 56 Broad street, on Saturday, December 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PHIFER.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH, the wife of George W. Phifer, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Chowkink Tent, D. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Norris street, below Germantown avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

REES.—On the 30th ultimo, REBECCA REES, relict of George Rees, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 516 S. Tenth street, on Saturday, December 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, November 30, at Chestnut Hill, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Lousada Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 85 years.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL MY LOVE JEW GIRLS will send their addresses to A. B., at "The Telegraph" Office instead of the "Bulletin" office.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. S COMPANY, TELL me (dear), who you are. Are you cobblers, or do you only carry on the manufacture on the sole? Whichever your profession may be, the result will be somewhat similar to apes, or some other lower order.

Why do you not answer through the paper, if you are afraid, for one cent? Much will depend upon it, in order that you may reply as requested to A. B., "Evening Telegraph."

H.

NOTICE TO ALL THE JEW GIRLS.—Last night, Secretary Miss H—— had deposited in the treasury a few more cents for the benefit of the fair one of Second street. The time of her marriage will, I think, take place about the beginning of the January quarter; but should I fail to obtain the timely nine hundred dollars in gold and eleven nine cents in coppers by the time above mentioned, her fate will be to keep into the pair for a period of thirty days; and I am hoping that the novel feeling which her rejected lovers will now or for their advantage may influence all the bachelor devotees to pour into the treasury their tithes. If this will be done, they will receive more than a little to the capabilities of one of their own dear sisters.

A. B.

LOST.—A ROLL OF PEN-AND-INK DRAWings. A suitable reward will be given by the subscriber's name and address thereon, or mailed with drawings paper. A suitable reward will be paid for their return.

12-2-3t* Masonic Hall, No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends on the profits from the original coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street, corner of Second Bank, Girard Building. Capital, 10,000 shares. Received yesterday, capital, 12,000 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, full 10 shares, first 20 shares, fifteen 30 shares, fifty 40 shares, fifty 50 shares, fifty 60 shares, fifty 70 shares, fifty 80 shares, fifty 90 shares, fifty 100 shares.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and cash dividends, every six months, of the profits from the sale of surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion at cost sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Hamilton (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Hoop Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost prices of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the mines, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Boyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. B. JADDEN, Secretary. 11-29-13t

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic
CLEANSES THE SCALP FROM SCURF

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF FROM THE HAIR

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CURES ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SCALP

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
EXCITES THE SCALP TO HEALTHY ACTION

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS PREMATURE GRAYNESS

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF BALD SPOTS

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CAUSES THE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
BEAUTIFIES HEADS WITH NEW HAIR

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CLEANSES THE HAIR FROM ALL IMPURITIES

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL RENDER THE USE OF A WIG UNNECESSARY

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL REPRODUCE HAIR LOST IN SICKNESS

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST, AND THE ENDS FROM SPLITTING

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A BEAUTIFIER OF THE HAIR IS UNSURPASSED

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
GIVES THE HAIR A RICH AND GLOSSY APPEARANCE

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF WHISKERS

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL QUICKEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUSTACHES

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IS UNEXCELLED

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
IS DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
SHOULD BE ON THE TOILET TABLE OF EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 Chestnut street.

Fine Old Sherry—
Unsurpassed in this city.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. S., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,
KNOWN TO BE THE
MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,
AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
AT THE WAREROOMS,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilled workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no finality to him; for sales is made one day in the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. When ready, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to ours when new, they never give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the harness, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos are made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superb Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
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11-8-wmrd

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No. 232 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

WALRAVEN.

C U R T A I N S

NOVELTIES IN RICH CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK
Of the Great Play of
CORIOLANUS,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Open at Box Office, Continental Hotel. 11-29

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,
WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN
CONCERT HALL,
AS FOLLOWS:—
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5,
(An entirely new Lecture, entitled)
"FACT AND FICTION."
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8,
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,
"TEMPERANCE."

These will be the only Lectures by Mr. Gough in this city during the season.

Tickets for the Course, $1 50; Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets will be on sale at Masonic, No. 719 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. They will also be sold at the Hall on the evening of each Lecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

As the demand for tickets will exhaust the space, early application will be necessary to secure seats.

12-1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
Agent, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, December 1 and 2,
Most positively the last two nights of this season of the great Roman Tragedy,
"CORIOLANUS."
Caius Marcius.....MR. E. FORREST
After which CORIOLANUS,
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
AND J. McCULLOUGH.
MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.

The great Shakespearian Tragedy of KING LEAR is in active preparation.

The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Reserved Seats (Orchestra), additional. 11-30-5t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
Of Boucicault's thrilling sensational Romance, in five acts, of
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
Last Nights of
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
At the
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
Among the many beautiful and startling Tableaux that occur during the course of the drama, the most prominent is the FALL OF THE AVALANCHE,
WHICH IS NIGHTLY RECEIVED BY
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
FROM AUDIENCES THAT
FILL THE THEATRE IN EVERY PART.
As it notwithstanding the fact that PAUVRETTE is now in THE VERY ZENITH OF ITS SUCCESS, it must be withdrawn after this week to make room for a great novelty now in preparation.
The performance will conclude with the popular Farce styled LOVE AND FIX, in which Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. H. A. Murdoch, and Company will appear
IN THE PRELIMINARIES
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 3,
FIFTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
When PAUVRETTE will be presented in all its grandeur.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, December 2,
will be presented the beautiful Comedy, written by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor, entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
Peg Woffington.....LUCILLE WESTERN
After which the celebrated Comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire.....J. A. HERNE
Jacques Strop.....S. HEMPLE
Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
LAST WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.
BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), December 2,
THE MARRIED BACHELOR'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots.....J. S. CLARKE
AND
HES JACK SHEPPARD.
Simon Pureby, alias Sheppard.....J. S. CLARKE
A GREAT BILL ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
A GREAT BILL ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

EASTWICK SKATING PARK,
WEST SIDE OF GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.
SEASON TICKETS

can be had only until the 20th of December (when the Rink will be closed) at the office of
R. O LOWRY,
12-1-6t No. 408 WALNUT Street.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be accommodated. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Ascensions from 82 to 25, according to altitude and time ascended. 11-14

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-11-2m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress.....Mrs. CHARLES WARNER

In addition to the GREAT Troupe, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mr. SAM STICKNEY, Acrobats, Gymnasts and Equestrians, Miss KING and Mr. TOM KING, will appear this week in graceful and daring Acts of Equestrianism. Messrs. G. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. MURRAY will display the Sports of Atlas, and Mrs. WARNER will introduce the famous Dancing Horse Mayfly, a paragon of Animals. The new Pantomime of the POLISH CONSCRIPTS will be performed. The great child wonder, young NICOLO, Mons. OLMA, and the TALLEEN BROTHERS, have been engaged, and will shortly appear.

Prices remain the same.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $5, according to size and location. Get your tickets during the day. Performances commence at 7 40.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. 11-28

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
10-24-2m Banker,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. No. 733 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
OF THE
PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY
will close on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.
H. S. LERCH, Treasurer,
No. 16 PARQUHAR BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864. 12-2-5t

HOLDERS OF
OIL STOCKS,
READ THE
COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
PRICE CURRENT
OF
TO-MORROW.

VENANGO CENTRAL
AND
BUCK CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Only a limited number of Shares for sale at $1 each, par. The lands of the above Company, consisting of 52 acres of fee simple, known as the Snyder Farm, in the Allegheny river, near Franklin, on which is one well yielding daily five barrels of oil. A second well is now being bored.

Also, 50 acres on a twenty-foot vein on Buck Creek, on which two wells are now going down, with a good show of oil; and 27 acres on the same creek in fee simple, on which one well is being bored. There is enough oil on hand not to require a call.

Subscription books open for a few days only, at the Office of
E. A. MARSHALL, JR.,
12-2-5t No. 215 WALNUT STREET.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOpedia.—This valuable Library of Universal Information is well deserving of a place in every intelligent household in the land. It is recommended by able reviewers as the best Cyclopedia for popular use ever published. Indeed are to names of a few of our prominent citizens who have taken the work:—

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William Wagenhals, Esq.,
And nearly one thousand others.

The Cyclopedia is now complete in sixteen large volumes, in six different styles of bindings. Samples may be seen, and orders received, at the Agency for the sale of the same, No. 518 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut, second story.

JAMES R. SIMON, Agent.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR HAVing any claims upon JOSEPH McMULLIN, deceased, will make pay of present the same to the undersigned Executors, &c.

WILLIAM GLASING,
No. 705 PINE Street.
GEORGE D. EVANS,
No. 419 ARCH Street.
12-2-6t

THE COPARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO by the subscribers on the 1st of November, 1864, under the firm of LADLEY & SHEDAKER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

B. F. SHEDAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MR SUMNER ON THE FLORIDA CASE.
From the Tribune.

We collected, on Tuesday, some notices by the English press of the *Florida* case; not because we think our opinions of the course of our Government ought to be influenced in the least degree by the declarations of British newspapers, but for the sake of exhibiting once more the rude haste with which those journals are wont to take sides against this country. We desire all Americans should learn that the opinion which is of consequence to them is not the opinion of Europe, but their own. If we appear before any tribunal, let it be at home; and if we accept any verdict, let it be made up by an American jury.

To-day, however, we are willing to present what may pass for the reverse of that picture. Mr. Senator Sumner has contributed to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* an essay upon the *Florida* case, devoted especially to the exemplification of English precedents bearing upon it. With his usual abundant learning, Mr. Sumner brings together no less than seventeen instances which in their essential facts are similar to the capture of the *Florida*. His list extends all the way from 1585, during Queen Elizabeth's reign, to the year 1800, including all the most familiar cases and many which by most persons will now be heard of for the first time. We apprehend that even those who have looked with favorable eyes upon the seizure by Captain Collins will be amazed at the number of precedents in English naval history which afford a justification for it.

On the question arising between this Government and that of Brazil, Mr. Sumner expresses no opinion. Recognizing fully the general principle that "it is by no means lawful to attack or take an enemy in the port of a neutral who is in amity with both parties," he suggests that nevertheless there may be "decisive considerations, distinguishing this case from every other, which will justify our Government, while recognizing the violation of Brazilian territory, at least in declining any restitution of the ship." "But," he adds, "my present object will be accomplished if I exhibit those historic precedents which must close the British mouth whenever it opens to condemn a capture like that of the *Florida*."

Omitting the well-known cases of the *Essex* and the *Armstrong*, we select from the remainder two instances, both in principle identical with the seizure of the *Florida*. The first is from De Cussy, "Phases et Causes Célèbres," tom. 2, p. 81:—

"The French ship-of-the-line *L'Insurgente*, separated in a storm from the fleet to which she belonged, and disabled, was discovered, September, 1800, by several British men-of-war off Cape Henry. The French ship turned her head to the land, and was actually aground when the English ships arrived within gunshot.

"But, though in this disabled condition, and on the very shores of the United States, she received a British broadside. The French commander protested vainly that he was a neutral in port; his crew was taken prisoners, and his ship was burnt. This act was a violation of the law of nations, double indictable, as the immunity of our coast within cannon-shot had been expressly recognized in the Treaty of Commerce of 1778, made between the United States. As the ship was burnt, there could be no question of its restitution. But it does not appear that there was any reparation of any kind—not even an apology.

The second is told at greater length, and is memorable as embracing as a exposition of British policy from the pen of one of the greatest of British statesmen. In 1759 a French fleet was attacked near the coast of Portugal by a British fleet superior in strength. Two of the French ships were taken, two others were forced on shore and burnt. The Prime Minister of Portugal instantly wrote to England that the Portuguese territory had been violated, and demanded from Great Britain that satisfaction which was due by the law of nations. The answer to this demand was framed by no less a person than William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. Instructions were sent by him to the British Minister at Lisbon, in which, after directing him to make every effort to conciliate the offended dignity of the King of Portugal, and declaring that "His Majesty has nothing more really at heart than to give so far as he can with honor to the King of Portugal all reasonable satisfaction," Mr. Pitt appends this following remarkable postscript:—

"Though it be sufficiently implied by the above words, all reasonable satisfaction, as far as His Majesty can with honor, that there are things which His Majesty could not possibly on any account comply with, I have thought it also not to be improper for your information expressly to signify to you that any personal mark on a great admiral who has done so essential a service to his country, or on any one under our command, is totally inadmissible, as would be the punishment of the officers of war taken. You will, therefore, in case, in your conversation with the Portuguese ministers, any suggestion pointing to either of these methods of satisfaction should be thrown out, take especial care to stop it early enough to shut the door entirely against any expectation of that kind; being at the same time particularly attentive to avoid, in the manner, everything that can carry the air of peremptoriness or harshness."

Subsequently, an extraordinary envoy was sent to Lisbon to negotiate this affair, and

"His forces declared openly and in full audience, compared all the other belligerent powers, that the English officers who burned the French vessels on the coast of Lagos were irresponsible, and that on this account the King his master sent him to Lisbon, in order to testify that he had no part in it, and that it was contrary to his orders that any thing had committed that act of hostility for which he made reparation."—*De Cussy, Reunion sur l'Administration du Prince*, tom. 2, p. 15.

Nevertheless, although the wrongfulness of the act was admitted, the ships were not restored, nor was any indemnity given therefor. The instructions of Pitt were carried out to the letter. Yet when, in 1762, France declared war against Portugal, the failure to restore these ships was made in the declaration one of the causes of the war, and Portugal had to suffer for the injury which Great Britain utterly refused to compensate.

But we have learned ere now that Great Britain respects only such precedents as make for her interest or coincide with her prejudices for the moment; and we need not expect that a view of her own transgressions will impede the utterance of her reproaches upon what she chooses to consider as ours. We echo the words of the *Saturday Review*, that "it will be remembered, long after Federals and Confederates shall have ceased to fight, that there is one among the most powerful nations of the world that has no measure of international right except the strength or weakness of its adversary." The judgment of the civilized world long since declared that Great Britain is that power.

THE FIERCE BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.
From the Tribune.

The one-legged Rebel Hood has again put in practice the system of quick, furious, persistent, and desperate assault, by which he and Stonewall Jackson have been distinguished on the Rebel side, and has met with the same bloody luck which befell him when he tried the same thing at Atlanta.

The battle between Hood and Thomas, on Wednesday afternoon, at Franklin, Tennessee, eighteen miles south of Nashville, regarding which we have both official and unofficial dispatches, was indecisive. Only two of the four corps of the enemy are reported as being engaged, and so far as their routine is concerned, it is eminently satisfactory.

There is no difficulty, after reading the vivid despatches of our special correspondent, in crediting the statements as to the enormous and disproportionate losses of the Rebels in this battle. The gallant and conservative Schofield, who commanded on the occasion, states the Rebel loss at five or six thousand, and our correspondent puts it at a still higher figure, while our own casualties were under a thousand.

This disparity is accounted for by the circumstance that our men fought behind breastworks established in an open field, and by our wholesale use of grape and canister upon the enemy. It is reported that the Rebels made four successive charges in columns four lines deep; but their furious assaults resulted in failure to carry the position. They were permitted to dash themselves against our works, and Hood threw them forward with a recklessness of life equal to anything he has ever displayed during the four months he has had command of the Rebel army in the Southwest.

In the course of the evening, after the battle, General Thomas retired his army to the vicinity of Nashville. This we judge to be a strategic movement, very like what might have been expected from the imperturbable and far-seeing General Thomas, who looks to the final result and general summing up of a campaign more than to partial and brilliant victories. He knows Hood of old, and understands his style thoroughly. He will collect two and perhaps three or four corps by planting himself behind the works of Nashville.

He will combine his forces in a compact body, with the corps of General A. J. Smith, which has just arrived at Nashville. He will get into a position of far greater natural and artificial strength than Franklin—Nashville being one of the most elaborately fortified cities on the continent; and he may be able to draw Hood up there and induce him to dash his army to pieces against our works.

Thus we view the situation in Tennessee, after reviewing carefully all the facts that have thus far come to hand.

—Mansfield Mountain, in Vermont, has been lately remeasured, and the "chin" found to be four thousand three hundred and eighty-nine feet above tidewater.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

We clip the following from the latest Southern files received at this office:—

FOR TO FAMILIES IN FREDERICK CITY, MARYland:—Jeannie's health is very bad; her husband, G. K. S., Mac., and J. are well; Dr. R. F. and brother, and Brad. S., are well. Carrie, Texas, G., and their families, are well. Jimmy and family are well, but look for anxiously for the children. Will G. and Aunt E. grant free removals to one whom they may never see? viz.—Please avert Gen. McC., and have an iron railing put around Burke's grave. I am in fine spirits, and shall con mirandis as ever. Are the dear ones on the mountain, in the city, and vicinity, well? I think of you all constantly, and shall love you to the end, wherever my home may be. Yours only, IRVIN.

New York Mercantile Journal, Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEXINGTON, November 27, 1864.

FOR LIEUTENANT T. M. C., COMPANY E, FORTY-fourth North Carolina Infantry.—Dear Brother:—Lieut. and K. wrote me that you were captured October 27, near Petersburg. I am anxious to hear from you, for we know how and where you are. Answer through Richmond *Enquirer* and Wilmington *Journal*. Love your sister, MATTIE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 27, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE RECEIVED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets,	Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls,	Fine Silks,
Black Silks,	Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins,	Silk Poplins,
Merinos,	De Laines,
Blankets,	Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes,	Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls,	Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

GREAT BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION, IN Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—N. E. ARCH and HALF N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 75, 87, $1 to $1 75; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50 to 87½; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62½ to $1 50; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 50c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1 25; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Blankets, $8 to $16; Comfortables, $3 Muslins, 25 to 50c.; Delaines, 25c.; Poplins and Reps, 50c. to $1 25; Shawls, $2 to $10; Scarfs, 75c. to $3; Alpacas, 60c. to $1 50; Table Linens, $1 25 to $2; Cotton Flannels, 25 to 75c.; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, 62c. to $2 50; New Style Chintzes, 25 to 45c.; White, Grey and Scarlet Flannels, 20 to 75c.; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 50 to $2 50; Hosiery and Gloves, 12 to 75c.; Coates' Cotton, the Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12-1-6t

SELLING OFF—REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In order to close out our stock before the first of January, we have made GREAT REDUCTIONS in Prices, and are now offering some very GREAT BARGAINS. Now is the time for every one to purchase good, desirable, and cheap articles for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW STYLES AND EACH MONTH, FAST COLORS and best quality 4-4 at 31½, and 50c.
3000 yards French Chintzes at 25c.
BEST AMERICAN DELAINES,
New styles only 50c.
Lower than any other store in the city.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT REDUCED PRICES.
PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES,
Blues, Purples, Wines, Greens, Modes, Browns and Blacks, from $1 to $2 50.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOAKS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Blues, Greens, Purples, Wines, Modes, Browns and Blacks, all choice shades,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HANDSOME SILKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Moire Antiques, corded,
Plain and Fancy Silks,
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE COLORS,
Blues, Wines, and Modes,
And Silks of every variety,
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
Every variety and quality, $1 25 to $10.
SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Woollen Long Shawls, $7 to $15.
Broche Long Shawls, $11 to $20.
Woollen Square Shawls, $11 to $16.
We are selling all our Shawls at last winter's prices.
CHEAPEST MUSLINS IN THE CITY.
Fine heavy 4-4 Muslins at 50c.
Favorable Muslins at 56c.
Williamsville Muslins at 62½c.
New York Mills Muslins at 66c.
Unbleached Muslins at 40 to 45c.
Heavy Unbleached Muslins at 50c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 33c.
Yard wide Utica Unbleached Muslins at 37½c.
8-8 Pocasset Unbleached Muslins at 46c.
9-8 Lawrence Unbleached Muslins at 56c.
6-4 James' Steam Mills at 75c.
Cotton Goods of all kinds, at very low prices.
H. STERL & SON,
11-30-6t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Suits, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses, Nets (cheaper than elsewhere), Ribbons for Sash and Back Buttons, Corsets, Wash Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Chest Tweeds of all colors and styles; Misses' Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved method; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth is your own interest to patronize Tradesmen at the Cheap Corner of WILLIAM LONMERSHADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION,

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

9-27-6m No. 40 S. SIXTH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHARLES DUMMIG,

No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps so large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES,
JEWELRY, GLOVE AND GLOVE BOXES,
RICHESAMES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES,
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS,
PARIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS,
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN,
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES,
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS,
CARAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES,
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, CUTTERS,
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.

TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety of every kind known, both in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing any display ever made in Europe. They are for little boys. Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-2t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

What would be a more acceptable Christmas present
FOR A GENERAL,
FOR A COLONEL,
FOR A CAPTAIN,
FOR A LIEUTENANT,
FOR A SURGEON,
than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can anywhere be obtained in the highest state style, at GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO'S, Manufacturing Jewellers, Saloon street floor, No. 616 SANSOM street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,

11-30-2t No. 718 CHESNUT STREET.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 823 N. SECOND STREET, above BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-9-1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

11-27-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH.

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN

DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

NEW STYLE OF SKATES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,

11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-3 OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

COTTER FARM

OIL COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

$2 50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are opened, and subscriptions to the Capital Stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,

No. 306 WALNUT STREET.

The affairs of the Company, Nos. 33 and 34 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, S. THIRD Street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864. 12-1-7t

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

VOLCANIC OIL

AND

COAL COMPANY

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2,000 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $1 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

STAR OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1864.

This Company, organized with a Capital of $500,000, with the following named gentlemen as officers and Directors for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM MILLWARD.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL ALLEN.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable Tracts of Land, situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania:—

Ten acres on "HORSE CREEK," having a large front on both sides of said creek.

This property was reserved by the original owners out of one of the LARGEST LAND SALES made in Venango county since the discovery of Oil, as possessing superior inducements, which is believed to be unsurpassed by any territory in this region.

Six and three-quarters (6¾) Acres, on the Allegheny river, adjoining "Horse Creek," and in the immediate vicinity of MANY WELLS now in successful operation. It is also opposite the celebrated WHEELER, PHILLIPS, and other wells.

The property of this Company is owned in FEE SIMPLE, and is nearly all LEGAL and BONANZA Territory. There is about ONE ACRE of property leased, upon which there is a well, the owners being entitled to ONE-FOURTH of the Oil as ROYALTY.

Contracts have been made for the immediate development of both tracts, and Engine Power and necessary machinery for that purpose is now on the ground, and in course of erection.

The number of Shares to consist of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND. The subscription price of the stock is fixed at ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, full paid, and NO assessment.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars have been reserved by the original owners for developing property.

The Subscription Book is now open at the Store of SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS, Nos. 30 and 32 S. SEVENTH Street. 11-28-6t SAMUEL ALLEN, Secretary.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1030 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 208 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. FORTE, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty acres of this on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at par, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000.

PAR VALUE, $10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full.....$2 50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.....$40,000.

PRESIDENT—JAMES McCUTCHEON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BRICE.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES McCUTCHEON,	E. F. ADAMS,
HUGH CRAIG,	GEORGE McFADDEN
WILLIAM BRICE,	S. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY C. BUTCHER.	

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

Subscribers, upon entering their names, will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscriptions, the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.

The lands of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by some of the most experienced oil men and Geologists of the country, and consist of—Forty Acres on Horse Run, in Horse Neck, upon which they have one well, in which they have just struck oil. This well, in the opinion of our superintendent, as well as all experienced men who have seen it, will be a large yielding well, as it flows on now at intervals twenty feet above the well, and will yield to the Company's share at least fifty barrels per day, and that, it is believed, to pay a handsome dividend on the whole capital. We are now awaiting the arrival of necessary machinery to work the well.

Second is a tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.

Third is a tract of 150 acres, on a twenty years' lease, subject to one-eighth of the oil as a royalty. Both of these are unsurpassed as oil territory, and lie in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Rawson's Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The work on both of these is prosecuted with vigor, and on tract No. 2 we are struck a heavy lubricating oil at a depth of 30 feet.

For more full information, apply at the office of the Company, Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS', No. 240 N. FRONT Street. 11-30-2w

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
No. 417 CHESNUT Street.

ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

200,000 SHARES.

Working Capital, $25,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE.

This Company Own the Following Interests:

I.

The entire working interest in a share of three (3) acres, on the celebrated

SMITH FARM,

On Allegheny river, five miles below the town of Franklin. On this lease is situated the

HUBBS' WELL,

Now producing THIRTY (30) BARRELS DAILY, half of which belongs to this Company. The derricks for two more wells are now being erected, and operations will at once be commenced. This region of the Allegheny river has been found to be highly productive; the new well lately struck on the Lea Farm is producing forty (40) barrels per day, also the new wells on Beaver's Island is now pumping sixty (60) barrels daily, and increasing, besides other wells of twenty and thirty barrels in the immediate vicinity.

II.

One-eighth (1-8) per cent. interest in All the oil obtained in a tract on the

H. McCLINTOCK FARM,

On Oil Creek, on which lease is situated two wells, producing EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY. On this lease three new wells are now being drilled and near completion, from which the Company will receive the one-eighth on oil. The terms is well known, from the fact that the "McClintock Petroleum Company" own the land interest.

III.

The 1-48th working interest in the following described lots on the celebrated

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

On Oil Creek. In lot No. 3, on which there is a well now being tested. In lot No. 4, on which is situated the

TURTLE WELL,

In lot No. 6. On this lot the new

EGBERT WELL,

is now being drilled, and from the best data in possession of the Company, on which lot No. 7 is situated the

KEYSTONE WELL, No. IV.

Lately struck. It is expected that a large flowing well will be obtained on this lot.

In lot No. 8. This lot is situated between lots 2 and 9, known as the "Keystone Leases," which have proved themselves to be the very best of territory. On this lot is situated the

GETTYSBURG WELL,

Which is now being drilled deeper, as the tools which had been fast are now used, and from the indications a large yield is expected.

In lot No. 18, on which preparations are being made to sink a well.

In lot No. 19. This lot is particularly well situated, adjoining the lot No. 20, on which is situated the new Flowing Well

COQUETTE,

Said to be producing six hundred barrels per day (the sinking of this well advanced the Maple Shade Company's stock from $17 to $35 per share). Preparations will be at once commenced to sink a well on this lot.

In lot No. 20, which is advantageously situated from its proximity to the Keystone leases and the Jersey Well.

In lot No. 21, on which is situated the celebrated

JERSEY WELL,

Now producing about 250 BARRELS PER DAY. This is one of the largest Flowing Wells on the Creek.

In lot No. 26, on which is situated the KEPLER WELL. The

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM

Is acknowledged to be one of the best producing farms in the whole region.

The following remarks are taken from the financial columns of the Philadelphia "Press," of November 16, 1864:

"The excitement in oil stocks is still increasing, and the prices of some of the producing companies have materially advanced. We notice the lands situated on the Hyde and Egbert farm, which is considered one of the best on Oil Creek, having rapidly advanced within the last few days. This is owing to some large wells having been lately struck on this property, one flowing about a thousand barrels per day, and one flowing two hundred barrels per day. The entire yield of this farm is now between fifteen hundred and two thousand barrels per day, and some of the companies located on the 'Maple Shade,' 'Hyde Farm,' 'Rock,' 'Egbert,' and 'Mineral,' have had their incomes doubled by the above new wells going down on this farm, some of which the largest oil crevice yet found is said to have been struck."

IV.

The seventy (1-7) working interest in two acres and eighteen perches on Cherry Run, on which is situated the

REED WELL,

now producing some 250 BARRELS PER DAY. This well is one of the most reliable, and has been doing honorable, and the striking of it has proved the fact that Cherry Run property is among the most reliable and productive in the oil region.

V.

The entire land interest in twelve acres on Cherry Run, about three-fourths of a mile above the Reed Well. This property is well located, being all bearable, and FIVE WELLS are now being drilled on it, TWO of which are near completion, and according to the leases granted, FIVE MORE WELLS are to be commenced on the property within one hundred days from November 1, 1864. This interest is expected to increase the yield of the Company to a large amount.

VI.

Forty acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Run, above the twelve acres owned by the Company. On the adjoining farms great activity now exists, derricks being erected and wells drilled. Two derricks are now being erected, and the development of this property will be prosecuted vigorously.

The following extracts are from an editorial of the "Public Ledger," November 19, 1864:—

"One of the most remarkable features about the present oil excitement is that, while the territory known to possess oil is so rapidly extending in area, the older settled portions where most oil has been drawn off, is daily raising in price. The price, too, of the oil is higher than ever, being eleven dollars and a half per barrel at the wells now. Yet, all around Oil creek new areas have been added of far greater extent than those before known. The whole of Cherry Run may be said to have come into the market about the beginning of the year, and is now considered the most valuable territory anywhere to be found. Wells are supposed never to fail on it."

The Company are now receiving from the producing interests, FIFTY-FOUR (54) BARRELS OF OIL DAILY, which will enable them to pay a handsome and prompt dividend on its capital; also, an interest in EIGHTEEN WELLS in various stages of completion. TWO on Allegheny river, from which they will receive HALF the oil; THREE on McClintock Farm, from which they will receive ONE-EIGHTH the oil; FIVE on Cherry Run, HALF the oil; TWO on Cherry Run, ALL the oil; and SIX on the Hyde and Egbert Farm.

If these wells have but the usual success, the production to the Company will be increased to a large amount within the next ninety days.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be retained in the Treasury, for the purpose of developing the lands of the Company.

Subscriptions will be received to the above Company at

No. 528 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM NO. 7.

TERMS.—One dollar on subscribing, and one dollar and fifty cents on the 15th of December, 1864. 11-26-6t

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY.

Venango County, Pennsylvania,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

50,000 SHARES AT $10 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $40,000.

President—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.
Vice-President—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.
Secretary and Treasurer,
THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM G. HOUSTON, No. 114 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 429 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. P. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. BILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. CUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. BUCHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple the acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one good flow Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the office of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 EXCHANGE, and

Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,

No. 313 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock 11-24-6t

PROSPECTUS.

THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut, back Room, first floor.

CAPITAL, $500,000; SHARES, 50,000; PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company is situated on the Allegheny river, and embraced within a distance of about two and a half miles from the town of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and upon the same side of said river.

It consists of the entire working interest (which is one-half of the Oil produced) in a lease and Oil Well located on the well known "Hoover Farm," celebrated as among the first and most productive Oil properties, and known as the "HOOVER & MARSHALL WELL."

The lease is for Ten Rods square, with a frontage of a like number of rods upon the river, giving room for two more wells, and has an unexpired term of twenty-seven years. There is also a first-class log horse Engine, Tubing, Tanks, and everything necessary to carry on successful operations.

The Well (which is a flowing and pumping one) has been in operation for three years, and, carefully handled, has produced regularly from 100 to 125 bbls. per week (including stoppages), at times *Flowing Eighteen Barrels* per day. Owing to the low mining interest of the Company, about 600,000 annually. The Oil is superior, its lubricating qualities commanding for it $2 to $5 per barrel more than the oil from Oil Creek. This well, rightly handled and supported by the celebrated Patent Air Pump, leaves but little doubt of its being restored to its original productions—from 40 to 50 barrels per day.

The other property of the Company consists in a valuable river tract of 90½ acres in fee simple, adjoining the extreme borough line of Franklin, with a high flowing surface from the river, and also upon the creeks that run through the tract, thereby increasing boring surface, and enhancing greatly its value as oil territory. In addition to this, it has, from its contiguity to the county seat of one of the most flourishing and rapidly growing towns of the State, a large surface value.

In the product of the wells of this region there has ever been a remark

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

THE LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

Savannah Dates of the 26th November—Removal of Powder Works from Augusta—The Arsenal Dismantled—Bragg on His Way to Augusta with Reinforcements — Sherman Occupied Eaton on the 20th—Heavy Cannonading in the Direction of Macon—Our Cavalry Across the Oconee—They are Moving on Sparta—"Hampton's Invincible Cavalry"—Rebel Efforts to Keep Their Courage Up.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 26.

The Situation and the Prospect.

The grand prize which was to be obtained in case Augusta was captured has been removed. The powder works, arsenal and machine shops located at this place have been completely dismantled, and the valuable portion of the machinery has been removed to a location of safety not threatened. The last car load we understand leaves to-day. The machinery was sent away merely as a matter of precaution.

Reinforcements from an Unexpected Quarter.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 23, 1864.—TO THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA.—I have received a telegram from General BRAGG, informing me that he is on his way to Augusta with reinforcements. Other reinforcements are expected within a few hours. I exhort the people to be calm, to resolve on the defense of their homes and their property, and to rely upon their own and the valor of those who are hastening to their relief. A few days, perhaps hours, may find us redeemed from the proximity of the foe. ROBERT H. MAY, Mayor.

The following is the telegram referred to:—

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22.—To Hon R. H. MAY, Mayor of Augusta:—I leave here to-day with reinforcements for Augusta. Exhort your people to be confident and resolute. BRAXTON BRAGG.

From the Evening Express.

Correspondence of Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 25.

MONDAY, 6 A. M.—A large number of refugees passed through from Putnam last night, bringing intelligence of the occupation of Eatonton yesterday morning by the Yankees. Several scouts went out to reconnoitre, and were fired upon. Young DENIS' horse returned without the rider, supposed to be killed. As our informant left the advance guard of twenty-five raiders entered the town, and several cattle-drivers for the Government arrived, who stated that our scouts saw fifteen hundred Yankees, at 10 o'clock yesterday, on the road from Greensboro' to Eatonton, probably those reported to have been in Greensboro' by the down train yesterday morning. If so, the raiders have turned their course from this region, perhaps for Milledgeville or Macon.

Heavy cannonading was heard all yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Macon, *believed to be a battle between* SHERMAN *and our forces.*

OBSERVER.

The Situation.

From the Savannah Constitutionalist Nov. 25.

The latest reliable intelligence from the direction of Macon comes from our scouts sent out from Sparta. These scouts, who came in last evening, report that a body of from six hundred to one thousand Yankee cavalry had crossed the Oconee and were moving slowly and nervously towards Sparta. Beyond some burning and stealing this small band of troopers has no special significance. We have reason to believe that they will be seriously bushwacked, and we trust cut to pieces.

One of the most encouraging features of this "invasion" is the fact, which we have from the most undoubted testimony, that hundreds of the enemy are straggling from their main bodies, and searching for somebody to take them into custody. They are sprawling all about the country, and those who are not willing to surrender can be beautifully bushwacked. Let all the old and young folks turn out and give the rascals a taste of Georgia State sovereignty. This demoralization of our enemy is most providential for us, and ought to stiffen the back bone of the most timid amongst us.

Three hundred prisoners arrived last evening from up the Georgia road, and four hundred more are to arrive to-day.

These prisoners report that a division of three thousand of our cavalry has followed them all the way, dashing upon them constantly, picking up stragglers and capturing wagons.

HAMPTON'S invincible cavalry will be with us in a day or so, and hang upon their eastern flank.

General WAYNE has whipped KILPATRICK'S cavalry division on the Oconee bridge, driving them headlong and in confusion. He telegraphs that he is perfectly able to take care of himself.

WHEELER, with many thousand men, has intercepted the enemy at a point at present unmentionable, and is giving them no rest, night or day.

The main body of the enemy is moving down the western side of the Oconee, and has shown no disposition thus far to attempt its passage.

The skies are brightening. Everything looks glorious, and ere long Mr. SHERMAN will not a-hanking that he little dreamed of when he made his "On to the Gulf" movement. The gulf of perdition be upon him.

Order from Wade Hampton.

HAMPTON'S CAVALRY, CAVALRY HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 24th, 1864.—To Commanding Officer, Augusta:—Please insert this despatch in all newspapers in Augusta:—All men of my command now in Georgia will rendezvous forthwith at Augusta, and those in South Carolina at Columbia, and wait orders. WADE HAMPTON, Major-Gen.

From the Augusta Chronicle, 24d

A gentleman, who arrived last night from Savannah, reports that the bridge over Ogeechee River, on that road, was not burned yesterday morning, but was being stoutly defended by Gen. WAYNE. The position held by Gen. WAYNE is considered a very strong one.

Milledgeville is in the hands of the Federals, and Atlanta in possession of the Confederates.

From up the Georgia Road.

We conversed last night with an intelligent gentlemen, who arrived last night by the passenger train up the Georgia Railroad. He informed us that on Monday the Federals left the line of the Georgia road, going directly to Eatonton.

The only Yankees who came to Greensboro', were a few straggliers who were captured.

The trains ran up to Greensboro' and Athens yesterday.

A portion of Major GRAHAM'S command reached this city last night. They report that they visited Atlanta several days since, and found it completely evacuated and burned. They state that the Federals took all the cattle and forage in their route, but did not molest those who stand at home.

They captured two hundred or three hundred Yankee stragglers, who will probably reach here to-day.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 26.

We have no reliable information from the front to-day of any movements that are going on. We learn that the opinion prevails to some extent in military circles that SHERMAN intends yet to fall upon Macon and not pass on towards the coast at present.

Our own forces are gathering and going to the proper place. We are informed that over three thousand rations were issued in this city this morning to newly arrived veteran troops; and we are also officially informed that four or five thousand more will pass through here in two or three days.

A Card of Thanks to a United States Officer.

We take great pleasure in having the following before our readers and take the occasion to add that all our prisoners who have had any business or intercourse with Colonel MULFORD, speak of him as an honorable, humane and Christian gentleman:—

Editors Savannah *Morning News*:—I desire through your columns, to record an act of courtesy and kindness so seldom extended on the part of a Federal officer to a Confederate prisoner. The officer alluded to is Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN E. MULFORD, United States Army, the Federal Commissioner of Exchange. When I was sent as a prisoner to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, my watch, jewelry and money were taken from me, and while passing City Point, Virginia, the exchange, these articles, by some mistake, were not returned to me. Through the exertions of Colonel MULFORD, I have succeeded in obtaining them, to whom I feel grateful for his kindness, and I hereby return my sincere thanks to him for his exertions to procure them for me. Very respectfully, S. A. BROOKSTON,

Acting Master's Mate, P. N. C. S.

Savannah *Morning News*, Nov. 25.

Georgia Treasury Notes.

We stated in our issue this morning that these notes were redeemable at the State Treasury for Confederate notes of the new issue, up to the 25th of December next. This is a mistake. They are redeemable on and after that day until the 25th day of March next. After the 25th of March they will be received in the State treasury for all public dues.

They are better than Confederate notes, for as one can tell how long these will be receivable for State taxes, while the State notes will be good forever for any taxes or other money due the State. The man who would try now to speculate on them, or to depreciate their value without any just cause, cannot be a friend to the State of Georgia, and should be put "out of the Synagogue."—*Savannah News, 26th inst.*

Torpedoes.

Either the Yankees or tories placed a number of torpedoes on the Florida Railroad on Sunday. They were discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the train. It was certainly a cold-blooded effort to murder innocent people. Such villainy if detected should be punished with death.—*Gainesville, Fla. Cotton States.*

A Great Conflagration at Newbern, N. C. — Twenty Buildings Destroyed — Immense Loss of Property.

On Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building on Middle street, owned by S. Bangert, and lately occupied by Kendall & Co., for an ice-cream saloon and fancy bakery. The fire was first discovered in the roof, and the house was entered by the second-story window for the purpose, as subsequent revelation proved.

The fire spread rapidly to the right and left, and in an incredibly short space of time the corner store on Broad and Middle streets, occupied by Hulbert, McLean & Co., was wrapped in flames. The stores adjacent on Broad street, lately occupied by Robt. Dunn, J. B. Oxley, and John A. Thompson, all deceased, were burned, together with the stores of Messrs. J. N. Allen, John McSorley, and one unoccupied. The fire in this direction was stayed by blowing up one or two buildings before it came to the Medical Purveyor's establishment, which was uninjured.

On Middle street the fire raged fiercely to the south, sweeping the stores of Phair & Farr, J. Lewis, Leopold Baer, J. Murphy, L. Montanus, and John Good, barber. An attempt was here made to stay the further course of the insatiate fire fiend, by blowing up the store formerly occupied by L. Frag, and latterly by Robert M. Elvey as a country store, while the upper story was used as the military harness shop. But this did not avail; on the fire swept, destroying the dwelling house formerly owned by Mr. Bryan, who was the county clerk of Craven, but is now in Dixie.

Another attempt was made to stay the progress of the flames, by blowing up the store of Richard Berry, which proved successful, but the explosion also tore the adjoining building, occupied by J. J. Schillinger, pretty well to pieces. This explosion also damaged the prospects of some chaps who had found their way into Berry's cellar in search of wines and liquors. Two of them have since died, as we hear.

The glass was completely blown out of Christ Church by the force of the explosion. In fact, for two squares more or less glass was broken. Mr. Bangert is the heaviest loser, owning many of the stores. Much of the stock was lost, some stolen, and some saved. Many arrests were made of persons whose thievish propensities were made most painfully evident on this occasion. Colonel Poor, the Provost Marshal, and his suite, were on the ground, and bagged a large number of light-fingered persons.

Brigadier-General Palmer and staff were present, and labored with an assiduity of purpose that betokened a determination to stamp the flames, which was successful.

The late sickness has had a tendency to disorganize the fire department, by desertion and removal, which fact was evident on this occasion. The machines and trucks have now but skeleton companies, which should at once be filled up; a new board of officers chosen, and a steam fire engine purchased, which would be of some practical service, instead of nursing up old hand engines and trucks, and having them constantly on the hospital list. Reorganize the department and such conflagration as may be of rare occurrence. The hancful of firemen which death had spared worked nobly and faithfully, and are entitled to great credit, and their ranks should be filled up.

The loss may be estimated, in round numbers, at not far from $75,000, including the stock burned and stolen.—*Newbern Times, 27th ult.*

Coal Oil in Colorado.

From the Denver City Rocky Mountain News, Nov. 17.

Since petroleum has become an important article of commerce, and a necessity of social economy, every new discovery which tends to increase the supply or improve its quality becomes a matter of interest to everybody. Our people are perhaps not generally aware that Colorado can produce her own oil—not only sufficient for home consumption, but a full supply for the neighboring territories. Good indications of coal or rock oil have been found in various places, but the only springs that yet seem to be worth working are those near Canon City. These have been improved to some extent, but not sufficiently to yield any very considerable quantity of oil. The natural flow from the surface is about one barrel per day, and it is reasonable to suppose that the quantity can be indefinitely increased by judicious and extensive borings.

We believe that in no other part of the United States are the surface indications as good as at the springs named. In the rich oil regions of Ohio and Pennsylvania, we believe that surface indications are very rare. It is found by deep borings, and seldom, if ever, flows from natural springs. The fact that we have here a large oil spring would seem to indicate an unusual quantity of it beneath. But the parties who have thus far been improving them have not been very successful, owing mainly, no doubt, to their limited means. Recently, Colonel C. P. Sykes has become interested in them to a considerable extent, and a day or two since he left for the East, to make arrangements for extensively improving and working them. He is an active, enterprising business man and a practical miner, having had several years' experience in the gold mines of the Territory.

Colorado alone consumes over two hundred thousand gallons of refined coal oil per year, and the quantity used is constantly increasing. All of this has to be transported across the plains, a distance of seven hundred miles, at a cost for freight alone of from one to two dollars per gallon. Putting it at the lowest figure, and we pay upon the transportation of refined oil alone two hundred thousand dollars per year, which will be saved if we can produce the requisite quantity of oil at home. The territories surrounding us doubtless use as much more, which will be purchased here whenever it can be done to their advantage. To this large estimate is yet to be added crude petroleum as a lubricator for machinery, for which purpose it is found to be admirably adapted. Some of our mining companies are already using for that purpose the natural oil from the springs named, and they pronounce it the best article they can obtain.

We have then an estimated consumption of not less than half a million gallons per annum, of which market Colorado can enjoy the monopoly. The freight alone upon this quantity, estimating it at the very low price of one dollar per gallon, amounts to five hundred thousand dollars per year, which would pay an interest of ten per cent. per annum upon the investment of five millions of dollars, or twenty per cent. upon half that amount; and there is but little doubt that the judicious investment of a quarter of a million dollars even will secure that end. Such being the case, there can be no better opening for the investment of capital.

What is necessary is to procure the best class of machinery for boring, pumping, and refining. The oil should be made as good as can be obtained from the States, and wells should be opened for its sale. In connection with the latter there should be kept lamps, and everything that is used in connection with it. Capitalists can make their own deductions from these facts and figures, and we hope that some one or more will feel sufficient encouragement to undertake the enterprise. Certainly none promises larger or more certain returns, and no single undertaking can confer greater benefits upon Colorado.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—This wonderful speaker will deliver three lectures in Concert Hall next week. On Monday evening he gives an entirely new lecture on "Fact and Fiction," on Thursday evening his popular lecture on "Peculiar People," and on Friday evening "Temperance," the subject of all others which calls out Mr. Gough's great powers as an orator. The sale of tickets begins at Martien's to-morrow (Saturday) morning, and we would advise all our readers who wish to hear Mr. Gough to make early application, as there will be the usual rush for reserved seats.

QUINTETTE CLUB.—This most agreeable morning concert met with its usual success; it drew a full audience, and one most charmingly and musically intelligent. Mendelssohn's Quintette, in A, Op. 18, was a most perfect performance. As a composition it is all of the peculiarly graceful and poetic characteristics of the composer, and was executed in the most finished style. Difficult, both in time and execution, it required such excellent artists as those of the Quintette Club to give it due effect. The business portion of these concerts has been admirably managed by Mr. Emerick, himself a well-known professor of music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last week of the mighty creations of Plutarch, Shakespeare, and Forrest—*Coriolanus*. There are epochs in intellectual life which should not be neglected. Forrest is the greatest actor of the age, whatever may be his mannerisms or peculiarities. The piece is admirably put on the stage, with such surroundings as become the grandeur of the subject.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke plays this evening the far-famed "Wellington de Boots," which, week after week, delighted New York. This great type of a militia officer is peculiarly suited to these military times, and the henpecked husband appeals to many among the audience, for most husbands have some domestic word or sigh which, like "Mrs. de Boots" Major, brings them suddenly to their senses. Mr. Clarke, without passing the bounds of legitimate comedy, is exquisitely amusing in "Major de Boots."

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Pauvrette* has drawn fine houses. Miss Germon's newly revealed talent has drawn as much as the fine scenery. Mr. Sinn deserves the heartiest encouragement from the public, for his meritorious attempt at playing a stock company in this universal reign of stars. He is gradually endeavoring to draw around him a company that will give effect and completeness to everything he may attempt. Birgfeld's Orchestra, playing the new music he brought from Germany, is a great feature at this theatre.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Lucille Western will receive a benefit, on which occasion she will appear as "Peg Woffington," the celebrated actress, in Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's beautiful comedy of *Masks and Faces*. The entertainment will close with the serio-comic drama of *Robert Macaire*. As "Peg Woffington" Miss Western will dance an Irish jig. To-morrow she appears in six characters in *Satan in Paris*. On Monday next *Uymen, the Hebrew Mother*, will be produced.

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

REBEL NEWS FROM SHERMAN

He has Crossed the Oconee River.

THE ENEMY THINKS HE WILL REACH THE SEABOARD.

Official Despatch from Gen. Meade.

BRILLIANT MOVEMENT BY GREGG'S CAVALRY.

Capture of Stony Creek and Duvall's Stations.

CANNON, PRISONERS, AND STORES CAPTURED.

Great Destruction of Property.

OUR TROOPS GOING SOUTH.

Our Cavalry Returns to Camp.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The *Star* has the following:—

The following important despatches have just been received at the War Department:—

Despatch from General Grant.

CITY POINT, Va., December 1.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day admits that Sherman will succeed in reaching the seacoast.

Other papers admit that he has crossed the Oconee river.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

CITY POINT, Va., December 1, 1864.—Gregg's cavalry was sent south this morning on a reconnoissance, more particularly to discover if the enemy were moving troops south.

The following despatch is just received in relation to it:—

Despatch from General Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, December 1, 1864—8 P. M.—To Lieutenant-General Grant:—I have just heard from General Gregg. His despatch is dated 3:45 P. M.

He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry in works with artillery.

He captured two pieces of artillery, but had no means of bringing them off, so he spiked them and destroyed the carriages.

He has one hundred and ninety prisoners, eight wagons, and thirty mules.

He burned the depot with three thousand sacks of corn, one hundred bales of hay, a train of cars, loaded with a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition, and other Government stores. He destroyed all the shops and public buildings.

The 2d Brigade, Colonel Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported as most gallantly carrying the enemy's position.

General Gregg is now returning to camp.

No information could be obtained of the passing of any troops southward, either cavalry or infantry.

The bed of the Branch road from Stony creek was seen graded, but no rails were laid.

At Dual's Station, south of Stony creek, much property was destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron found, which an effort was made to destroy by burning, when the despatch left, and the enemy were showing signs of having concentrated, and were following, but he thinks General Gregg will be in camp by midnight.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

From Nashville.

The following is a special despatch to the *Star*:—

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, December 1, 7 P. M.—The attack at Franklin last night was a severe battle, the enemy acting with all his forces, and suffering heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Of the latter, 1000 have been brought in, and the former is estimated at not less than 3000, while our entire list of casualties will not reach 1000.

After caring for our part of the wounded, we fell back, leaving Franklin at three o'clock A. M., and now confront Hood from the fortifications of Nashville.

General Steadman has arrived with part of his troops.

Our cavalry under Wilson gave Forrest a good fight on the Hillsboro road, and came in all right.

The Rebel infantry appeared on our front at 4:30 P. M. Things look like work here to-morrow.

Rebel Reports of General Sherman's Movements.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—It is said by those who have seen Richmond papers of Wednesday, that they contain only a repetition of the statement that Sherman was still floundering in the interior of Georgia, and that a detachment of our cavalry sent out in the direction of Beaufort, were all either captured, killed, or dispersed.

The Attorney-Generalship.

It is rumored that Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, will be appointed Attorney-General, Judge Holt having positively declined the position.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Seven Days Later News at Hand.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "CHINA."

NEW YORK, December 2, 1 o'clock P. M.—The royal mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., via Queenstown on the 20th ult., has passed this point, *en route* to New York, where she will arrive about 2 o'clock P. M.

The dates by the *China* are seven days later than those already received.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

The ship *Great Western* was still detained at Liverpool, no action having been taken as yet in regard to the alleged Federal recruits going out in her.

The British Admiralty have issued stringent orders against naval officers engaged in blockade-running.

Very Latest from Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, November 20.—There is no political news of importance to-day.

There has been no action taken in relation to the detention of the ship *Great Western*, on the allegations of being concerned in conveying recruits to the United States for the Federal army.

PARIS, Sunday.—The Bourse closed steady. Three per cent. Rentes closed at 68f. 05c.

Liverpool Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 85,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and exportation. The market is buoyant, at an advance of ¼d@¼d. on the fair qualities.

BREADSTUFFS.—Quiet and steady. Provisions are inactive. Pork is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday evening, November 19.—Consols closed at 89@89¼ for money.

American Stocks.—The latest sales are, Erie 69@71, Illinois Central hardly 84@86 discount.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet. Wheat is easier.

Provisions.—The market is dull. Lard important.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, November 17.—Consols closed last evening at 89¾@¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £250,000 during the week.

American Stocks.—The market is quiet, but steady.

The Missing Steamer "North Star."

NEW YORK, December 2.—The report that the steamer *North Star*, now overdue from Aspinwall, had been spoken by the *Matanzas*, with her machinery disabled, was obtained from passengers on the latter vessel.

Captain Lelegang, of the *Matanzas*, says he saw nothing of the missing vessel.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 89½; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 130½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 120; Reading, 105½; Missouri 6's, One-year Certificates, 97¾; Treasury 10's, Five-forties, 95¾; Five-twenty Coupons, 1865, Registered, 106¼; Coupons, 112½; Gold, 225.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Union Victory in Florida.

FORT BARRANCAS, Florida, November 18.—A command of six hundred men, consisting of detachments from the 1st Florida Cavalry, Major Rutkie, and the 2d Maine Cavalry, Major Hutchinson, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sparling, arrived last night from a raid to Pine Barren bridge, a station thirty miles from here, on the Pensacola and Montgomery Railroad.

Thirty of the party, dressed in Rebel uniform, led the advance, surprised and captured four picket posts of four men each this side of the bridge, and, advancing on the station, were saluted as Forrest's men by the Rebel outposts. With drawn sabres the scouts under Colonel Spurling waked up the company stationed at the bridge from their morning devotions—card-playing—and demanded an unconditional surrender.

The Rebels hesitated, seeing they outnumbered the scouts; but the Yankee reserve coming in at the time, they gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The result was the whole party were captured, consisting of twenty-six privates, three commissioned officers, their horses and accoutrements, all of which have been brought safely into camp. The surprise was complete, and skilfully executed.

The prisoners belong to the 15th Rebel cavalry, Colonel Murray commanding. Colonel Spurling had information that three companies of the 15th were at the bridge, and intended capturing the entire body; but two companies had left on a scout the night before his arrival.

A REBEL FORCE AT POLLARD.

A brigade of Forrest's troops is intrenched at Pollard, a station on the Pensacola and Montgomery Railroad, seventy-five miles from Pensacola.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.

Forty miles of the road is destroyed, from Pensacola to a point beyond Pine Barren bridge. The Rebels have the remainder in running order.

Colonel Murray, of the 15th Rebel Cavalry, with six companies, is at Milton, a little town up the bay, sixty miles from Pensacola.

PENSACOLA.

The town of Pensacola is neutral territory. Neither the Union nor the Rebel forces occupy it, but occasionally scouting parties from either side run in there. The flagship *Arthur* is anchored about a mile from the wharf, at the mouth of Scambia bay, and is on the lookout to see that no Rebel raiders hoist the Stars and Bars in that famous city.

The Spanish Consul, Marino, and an old German physician named Rosenhan, are about the only original inhabitants remaining in the place. An intelligent contraband informs me that "dey are good Rebs."—*New York Herald.*

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

NIGGERS AS SOLDIERS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* contains a communication favoring the use of negroes as soldiers, and quotes that Madison recommended them in the revolutionary army.

NEGRO PRISONERS SENT TO CASTLE THUNDER.

Fifty Union prisoners were committed to Castle Thunder, in Richmond, on Monday, said to have been captured from Grant's army.

BRECKINRIDGE PLANNING A GRAND CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, November 29.

Great results are anticipated from the present movement of Breckinridge. He is planning a grand campaign to redeem Kentucky.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

General orders dated Wilmington, North Carolina, state General Bragg has assumed command of the Department of North Carolina.

The North Carolina Legislature met on Monday. The Governor's Message had not been published.

SENATOR FOOTE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In the Confederate Congress, on Monday, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution that the people and Government of the Confederate States have as deep an interest in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as the people and Government of the United States can have, and that their right to assert and maintain it is unquestionable; but that whereas, in the event of their early recognition by the United States, they would recognize it as their true policy to unite with the United States in support of that doctrine, yet, if that recognition should be much longer delayed, considerations of interest might cause them to lay aside those principles in exchange for material advantages to themselves. Mr. Foote spoke one hour on this. The *Sentinel* says "the speech sounded like singing psalms to a dead horse."

DOCTORS' FEES IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, November 28.

At a meeting of the physicians of Richmond, held at the mayors on Saturday night, we learn that their fees were put up to thirty dollars per visit.

CHARGED WITH BEING A SPY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, November 28.

Sidney S. Grovener, a citizen of Canada West, was committed to Castle Thunder yesterday, as a spy. He had recently been convicted of larceny and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary; but upon ascertaining his real character, he was turned over to the military authorities for punishment.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. James C. Kelch, Receiver of Taxes, was thrown from his carriage on South Broad street yesterday afternoon, and had his collar-bone broken. His horse became unmanageable and ran away.

THE TENNESSEE BATTLE-FIELD.

Sketch of Pulaski, Tennessee.

Our forces under Richard W. Johnston evacuated Pulaski on the 23d ult., retiring upon Columbia. Pulaski is the seat of justice of Giles county, Tennessee, and at the beginning of the war had a population of over eleven hundred persons. The war has probably increased this population, doubtless changing the character of its inhabitants, as it generally has done in the principal cities occupied by us.

Pulaski is handsomely built and beautifully located on the east fork of Richland creek, an important branch of Elk river. The place was occupied by our forces, under General Negley, in April, 1862, and evacuated in the following September, on the retirement of General Buell to Kentucky. The Rebel General Van Dorn located at the place subsequently, and the Rebels remained in possession until after the campaign of July, 1863, when it again fell into our hands, remaining in our possession until the 23d ult.

During this time the town and vicinity has been the scene of several skirmishes, but no general engagement. Brigadier-General Starkweather has been commanding the post for some months past, but was lately relieved. A large fort, and several minor works, defending the town, were abandoned.

Sketch of Columbia, Tennessee.

Columbia, Tennessee, abandoned by our forces on the night of the 26th ultimo, is one of the handsomest cities in the State, and is located in the richest district of Middle Tennessee. It is the residence of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, Gen. Lucius J. Polk, and several others of the Polk family of Tennessee; A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly United States Senator; W. C. Whitthorne, the Rebel Secretary of State of Tennessee, and many other wealthy and notorious Rebels. The city is located on the high and rolling ground south of Duck river, which is here quite an important stream. The population at the beginning of the war amounted to three thousand.

Columbia fell into our hands in March, 1862, being occupied by General Buell's army on the march to Shiloh. Brigadier-General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, was placed in command of the city and district, and remained in possession, although frequently attacked by the enemy, until September 8, when it was evacuated, General Negley retiring to Nashville. The Rebels held possession until July of 1863, when it was evacuated by the retirement of Bragg's army to Chattanooga. It was then reoccupied and fortified.

Colonel John A. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana, has been in command of the post for several months past, and has added materially to the strength of its defenses. General Thomas' army fell back to this position on the 22d ultimo; but Hood succeeded in flanking the position, and compelling us to evacuate. This was completed on the night of November 24, the troops retiring to Franklin, where the battle of the 29th appears to have been fought.

Sketch of Franklin, Tenn.

The battle-field of the 29th ult., probably embraced within its limits the town of Franklin. The place has never been, properly speaking, occupied by us; but, for over a year past, our troops have occupied two forts on the north bank of the Big Harpeth river, and overlooking and commanding the town. It is more than probable that Hood's attack on the 29th ult. was from a position in the town upon the works beyond the river.

Franklin is a handsome town, pleasantly located on the Harpeth river, and is the county-seat of Williamson county. It has a population of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. There are no public buildings of importance.

Franklin fell into our hands in March, 1862, being captured by General Buell's army on the march to Shiloh. It was evacuated in the September following, on the retrograde movement of the same army. During that time it was several times attacked. It was reoccupied for a few hours on December 12 by General D. S. Stanley, then Chief of Rosecrans' Cavalry.

Several mills and various other property belonging to the Rebels were burned. The place was permanently occupied immediately after the battle of Murfreesboro, and as a consequence of Bragg's retirement from the position. General Forrest and staff narrowly escaped capture on this occasion.

General Van Dorn, with his own and Forrest's command, made a determined assault on the position on the 10th of April, 1863. General Gordon Granger defended the position and repulsed the enemy, driving him out of the town, with heavy loss. Our loss was less than one hundred; that of the enemy three times as great.

In September last General Rosecrans attacked Wheeler in Franklin, and defeated him with considerable loss. One Rebel brigadier-general, Kelly was mortally wounded, and died the next day in the town.

Sketch of Spring Hill.

Spring Hill, Tennessee, is a town of only about five hundred inhabitants. It is situated twelve miles south of Franklin, and has been the scene of several minor engagements. General Van Dorn was killed here in 1863 by Dr. Peters, a physician of the place.

Hood's Intentions.

Hood's movements have been so erratic that it is very hard to define his real intentions.

Forrest's attack on our right is evidently a feint to cover Hood's movements. Forrest is evidently wheeling round our flank with the intention of cutting the Nashville and Decatur line above Franklin. In this he is likely to succeed. He might next operate on the Nashville and Louisville line; but the Cumberland is too deep to be forded, having nine feet of water on the shoals.

Meantime Hood is sweeping eastward, along the Polk road, towards Lynchburg and Shelbyville, the latter point being some fifty miles northeast of Columbia, and five miles from the Chattanooga line. If not interrupted he will destroy the latter from Wartrace, most likely, sending a force to attempt to destroy the bridge at Bridgeport.

As Thomas is concentrating his army, it is most likely that he will strike him between Shelbyville and Murfreesboro.

There is no alarm or uneasiness felt at Nashville. The fullest confidence is felt in Thomas and his army, which has been largely reinforced. Thomas is but waiting his own best time to strike at the opportune moment.

There is no fear about the safety of Nashville, for though Hood has a large army, he would not be rash enough to butt up against it. Should he do so he would surely meet with a most signal defeat. I think that Hood will avoid a general engagement when he finds out the strength of Thomas' army.

He has had the advantage all along of having his army concentrated and ready to hurl on any given point, while Thomas' was scattered, guarding our communications. For the present we must abandon some minor positions, and concentrate in order to meet Hood in the field.

Hood, too, is trying to create a moral effect throughout the South as a set-off to Sherman's great campaign. One thing is certain, he cannot permanently injure us. He still has his base of supplies at Florence. How he is supplying his army is almost a mystery. He is leaving the country bare of cattle and provisions.—*New York Herald.*

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INFRINGING
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